RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1881

Number 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abra HON, HENRY W. HILLIARII, Minister,

BRITISH LEGATION .- No. 1, Rua de Leão, Larange J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL, Charge d'Affaires

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—N? 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL — Nº 30 Rur S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday. FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,

Residence. - Ladeira do Sá, Larangeiras. Chaplain

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N" 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, n. m., and 1 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 1 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

SAILORS MISSION - 163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 2 p. at. every Sunday. FRANCIS CURRAN,

PINHEIRO & TROUT

SINIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

TOHN MILLER & CO.

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and SÃO PAULO

MAURICIO SWAIN,

Mechanical Engineer CURTIYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ

ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

AMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL **EXPRESS**

Receive and forward parcels to and from Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA "DOMESTIC" and

> GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machi-their use constantly on hand.

W R. CASSELS & CO. RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this market for campetition with those of European origin, has been to many years a specially of their business, and references to the various manufacturers they expensely the control of the various manufacturers they expensely facilities they possess and have successfully employed for this purpose. Further agencies, satisful to their lines of business, lundware, muchancy, domestic goods, specialities, etc., etc., are respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily controlled respectively solicited, and exclusive conditions are included by manufacturers.

PERNAMBUCO RAILWAYS.

We gather from the relatorio of the late president of the province of Pernambuco, which was presented to the provincial assembly March 1, the following information on the railways of that province

Pernambuco Railway Prolongation.-The road-bed of this line is already completed and track-laying has been begun over an extension of 30 kilometers-from Palmares to Colonia Isabel. Besides this section there are several others on which the works are concluded, excepting some superstructures, making an extension of 90 kilometers ready for track-laying out of the total distance of 120 kilometers now under construction. The amount of work done during the past year was inferior to that of the year previous. The average monthly expenditures on the works during the past year amounted to 52,218\$750, and with the railway commission, including the disappropriation of the Caruarú line, to 40,417\$742.

The total expenditures on this road from the beginning of the work to the 31st of October, 1880, were as follows:

Preparatory works..... 153,767\$752 1,600,467\$882 45,629\$247 Works of art..... 330,635\$712 90,891\$507 Edifices..... Sleepers 77,983\$956 Telegraph line.....

The "Recife a Caruarii" Rashway .-- The surveys on this line from Pernambuco to Victoria were concluded at the end of December, 1879, but an extension of 35 kilometers more was included during the past year. The surveys between Victoria and Caruarú are now in progress, that part comprised in the Serra das Russas being considerably advanced. A question has arisen between this line and the S. Francisco line relative to an invasion of the privileged zone of the latter in the last 17 kilometers of the 37 out from Pernambuco. The dispute should be settled by the concession of some favor to the company whose privileged zone has been invaded.

The "Recife as S. Francisco" Railway. The year 1880 afforded the best results on this line that have been known in the twenty years of its existence, whether for the government whose guaranteed interest payments were reduced from 670, 486\$854 (1879) to 396,496\$067, or for the stock-holders whose shares are now quoted at par in London, or for that part of the province, traversed by the line, whose sugar product, 794,234 bags, found an outlet to market over this The passenger traffic of the road during the past year was effected with regular-In the freight traffic, however. was an insufficient number of cars during the sugar season to meet all the demands of shippers, the stations sometimes being filled to overflowing with bags of sugar awaiting transportation. The terminal station of Cinco Pontas proving insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the sugar traffic, and great confusion having arisen in the handling of freights, a request was issued to the planters early in December last that they should withhold shipments for three days to enable the employees of the road to remove

ometers, and at the end of February (1881) will be completed to the end of the second section-an extension of over 48 kilometers.

The rolling stock of the line consists of 5 locomotives, 2 first-class and 8 second-class passenger cars, 30 open and 42 closed freight cars. On the account of capital the company issued its bonds in May, 1880, for the sum of £300,000, and in June was permitted by the government to realize the remainder of £262,500.

The "Recife ao Caxanga" Railway. - This line, including the Afflictos branch, has a total extension of 18.6 kilometers. The road-bed has been put in excellent condition, and the old iron track has been substituted by steel rails over nearly the whole extension of the main line. The rolling stock of the road is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is at present composed of 9 locomotives (4 only in service), 2 first-class and 15 second-class passenger cars, and 12 platform and freight cars. Two more loco motives have been ordered in Europe. The number of passengers carried during the past year was 591,015, or 32,684 less than during the preceding year. The total receipts were 218,135\$960 and the expenditures 155,504\$942, leaving a balance of 62,631\$018. The receipts show an increase over the preceding year.

The Recife a Olinda e Beberibe" Tramway. -The finances of this line are in a highly satisfactory condition. The balance sheets of the company on the 30th June, 1880, showed a surplus of 98,050\$310; the accounts for the second half of the year have not yet been liquidated. The capital of the company amounts to 500,000\$, in 2,500 shares, in addition to which 250 "preferred shares" have been issued at a nominal value of 200\$. Within the past six years the company has declared twelve dividends : one of 5 per cent. nine of 6 per cent., and two of 7 per cent .amounting in all to 182,500\$ In the same period the company has paid interest on the preferred shares to the amount of 30,000\$, at the rate of 10 per cent.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 957,67534-an increase of 52,014 1/4 over the year 1879. The freight traffic amounted to 625 tons of baggage and 437 tons of merchandise. The gross receipts for the year were 175,573\$870, an excess of 4,011\$690 over those of the year previous. The expenditures amounted to 119,387\$144, a decrease of 3,127\$346. The net results were therefore 55,886\$726, or an increase of 7,139\$036 over 1879.

The Ferro Carril (tramway) of Pernambuco.- This line has been in operation since r872, and arrangements are now making for some needed extensions and improvements in its material. The rolling stock consists of 21 open and 28 closed cars, besides 6 small cars for the short-route service. A part of this material is in excellent condition, while another part is either the subject of frequent complaints by the public, or has been condemned by the fiscal engineer as unfit for use. The company employs 436 mules in

The receipts of the line for the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to 333,0595391, and the expenditures to 265,979\$797, leaving a net been concluded over an extension of 33 kil-

the accumulated sugar at Cinco Pontas, and to bring in the accumulated stock at the various stations along the line. Orders were then issued for the construction of temporary buildings for the receipt of freight at Cinco Pontas, and of a side track to facilitate the movement of trains. Besides the terminal station of Cinco Pontas, other interior stations were also enlarged. The only important work of art effected during the year was the substitution of iron bracing in the Motocolombó bridge, which was done without any interruption to traffic.

In comparison with 1879 the receipts show an increase from every source except that of passenger traffic—there being a decrease of 1,824\$830 in that branch because of the passenger tax which augmented the fares from 10 to 18 per cent. The total increase over 1879 was 214,726\$512, of which 210,-408\$180 belong to the freight traffic of the line. The working expenses of the road showed an increase over 1879 proportional to the increase in receipts. The changes in other items were insignificant except in that of the difference in exchange, which experienced an increase of 10,411\$633. total expenditures, however, were 113,260\$-848 below those of 1879, the expenditures of the latter being increased by the purchase of rolling stock.

The number of passengers carried during the year amounted to 180,680, in addition to which 6,646 were carried on government account. The freight traffic comprised 1096.8 tons of baggage, 86,422.3 tons of merchandise, and 5,436 animals, beside nearly 1,000 tons of merchandise and 53 horses on government account

The receipts for the year amounted to a total of 1,117,488\$064, or an average of 8,958\$610 per kilometer. The expenditures amounted to 555,468\$575, or an average of 4,420\$979 per kilometer. The net receipts for the year amounted to 566,019\$489, which subtracted from the annual interest guarantee, amounting to 962,515\$556. leaves a deficit of 396,496\$067 to be met by the government. The 2 per cent, guarantee of the province, included in this deficit, amounts to 51,613\$479.

The rolling stock of the line consists of 17 locomotives, 7 first-class, 6 second-class and 11 third-class passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 7 stock cars, 10 brake cars, 20 platform cars, 62 open and 140 closed freight cars. The number of locomotives and freight cars is insufficient to meet the present traffic of the road. The purchase of 25 cars has been authorized, but the number will still be insufficient.

The "Recife as Limociro" Railway. - The construction works on this road were considerably interrupted by the heavy rains of the past year, and are therefore not so advanced as might have been expected. The most important work of art effected was the iron bridge over the Rio Beberibe, which has a total length of 180 meters divided into g spans of 20 meters each. The erection of stations, a locomotive house and a freight warehouse has been carried forward with dispatch, and all these constructions are nearly completed. The track-laying has balance of 87,079\$594. This gives an increase of 26,677\$090 in the net receipts over the preceding fiscal year. Out of the net profits of the year the sum of 60,000\$, or 10\$ per share, was set apart as an annual dividend. During the fiscal year the line transported 1,469,187 passengers paying 200-reis fare, and 179,543 paying 100 reis—besides 48,831 persons possessing free passes. For the half year ending December 31, 1880, the traffic included 722,276 passengers paying 200 reis, and 94,204 paying 100 reis. Since the inaugumation of the line the annual passenger traffic has been as follows: 1872-73.... 1,855.647 1876-77.... 1,410,201

1872-73 ... 1,855,647 ... 1876-77 ... 1,410,201
1873-74 ... 1,710,568 ... 1877-78 ... 1,569,233
1874-75 ... 1,563,734 ... 1878-79 ... 1,583,382
1875-76 ... 1,465,111 ... 1879-80 ... 1,648,730
1880 (6 mos) ... 816,480.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

In giving notice of the cotton exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, and the official invitation extended to Brazil to take part, the *Provincia de São Paulo* remarks as follows:

On receiving officially this invitation this poor empire will certainly hide itself in the earth from shane.

It seems to us that our credit will be seriously endangered if Brazil attempts to figure in an "exposition of the products of the cotton field and the instruments and machinery employed in the cultivation and manipulation of cotton."

We really should make a fine figure among the producers of other nations! We could only appear showing the quality of our soil in the various regions suited to cotton culture; but as to this we should to day be convinced that the lands of Brazil are not exceptional among those of the globe as regards fertility.

In respect to processes of manipulation, the choice of machinery and agricultural implements, manures and the preparation of the fibre, what have we to offer for the examination of our competitors?

The Brazilian cotton fell in the fight of competition, and the markets may be said to be closed against it. Badly prepared and subjected to heavy export dutties, it could not hold its own in the foreign markets. The planters became discouraged and the production fell to insignificance in relation to the home and foreign consumption.

The causes of the almost total extinction of cotton culture are well known. The spirit of routine in the planter and his lack of agricultural instruction; the defects of slave labor, stupid, careless, imperiect, in fine the worst possible; the short-sightedness of our statesmen who in calculating the national expenditure do not take as a basis the actual receipts, and hence have to impose constantly increasing taxes on exported articles; the constant loans and emissions of paper money—these are the causes of the decline in the cultivation of the precious shrub.

The export tax reached 9 % because the general and provincial assemblies overloaded cotton with heavy taxes, forgetting the superior advantages enjoyed by other producers in the consuming markets.

From this arose discouragement, aggravated by the unfavorable conditions of our agricultural class and its unskilled intervention in the government of the country.

What is now threatened with coffee, happened with cotton. Competition drove our product from the market by the superiurity of cultivation and preparation, by economical factors that we cannot alter at our good pleasure.

In other American regions as fertile as ours the cultivation of coffee is increasing and is being improved, railway and steamboat enterprises are tacilitating transportation, the custom house barriers are being removed, and statesmen are studying every means to make their national product superior to ours.

It is from the ever agitated, revolutionary republics, now entering a period of peace and progress, that the blow comes directed with skill against our fatuity of being an essentially agricultural nation, a producer of the golden fruit which springs up and grows in a paradise given over to the care of the negro, to the vanity of great proprietors, and to the rhetoric of pretentious statesmen.

While the republics to the north of ns regenerate themselves and comprehend the action of industry perfected by scientific processes, the great empire wastes time in making colonels and captains of the national guard and in appointing and dismissing those purely electoral agents, the police delegates and inspectors.

If we do not take heed we shall only awaken when our coffee shall have been driven out of all commercial ports. For the present we are satisfied with the negro, with rhetoric, and with the presumption of the superiority of the American empire.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW OF PROTECTION.

That the manufacturers in the United States are not unanimous in their views and support of the system of protection is fully shown in the following letter from a hardware manufacturer to the census agent who had applied to him for "reliable information" on the condition of that branch of American iron manufacture. It is well known in the United States that a large and influential body of manufacturers are heartily in favor of freer trade, as they are fully convinced that such a policy would afford them far better encouragement than the present makeshift, called protection. The letter is as follows:

New Haven, Conn., March 29, 1881.

**Toseph D. Weeks. Esq., Special Census Agent:

DEAR SIR.— * * * Manufacturers of pig and

DEAR SIR.—* "Manufacturers of pig and bar iron, steel (except by a secret process), sheet copper and brass, castings, stoves and ordinary cotton and woolen goods have nothing to conceal, and know nothing that the whole manufacturing world does not know. Their profils depend, not upon secret processes, but npon general good management and the fairly large productions and sales that the limited usuaber of manufacturers in this country may make in supplying the United States market; and the large amount of capital necessary in those staple manufacturers is a protection against disastrous competition, at least to a certain extensibility to the staple manufacturers is a protection against disastrous competition, at least to a certain extensibility consumed is small in this one market of the United States, and we do not need any more manufacturers in the line to supply the market. We are so kindly protected by our paternal United States government with a tariff of an average of 50 per cent on the raw material we are—pig and bar tron, steet, copper, spelter, lead, wire, etc.—that, with all our energy and skill, we are confined almost entirely to the house (United States) market, and our outy salvation is to prevent or smather by all manuer of means competition for the little business any one country can farnish.

So long as Penusylvania rules the country and so long as the owners of Penusylvania 1 ron works are so blind to their great and future interests as to confine the markets of the manufacturer of merchandise, in which iron is the chief component part, to the United States only, just so long will these iron works owners be confined in their productions and the number of works to supply the wants of these circumscribed manufacturers; and will not only repress our busiaess growth, but their own.

We do not, under such circumstances, feel like informing anybody on what articles we make our precarious living, nor in what particular years we make the best living. And, especially, we do not feel like giving information to such a "protecting" government—one that compels us to buy our raw materials and supplies in the dearest market in the world—that the government may spread the information abroad among foreign manufacturers who have the advantage over us of being allowed to procure their raw materials and supplies in the cheapest markets of the world.

In spite of protection, we have a very living for

In spite of protection, we have a very little foreign trade, and do not care to furnish, neither to foreign nor home competitors, the information showing how, under the adverse circumstances in which the United States government places the United States manufacturers, we are able to meet in a few foreign countries, with a limited number of articles, the competition of foreign manufacturers, who are allowed to buy their raw materials and supplies where they please and in the cheapest markets of the world.

Voors truly, I. B. SARGENT.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, June 4.

—The arrivals of European emigrants last month were by no means the thing—only 1520, of whom 800 went up to the colonies. The very serious obstacles now thrown in the way of emigration by the Italian government are no doubt the cause of the figures we have given.

—Mr. Gabrielli, the great hydraulic engineer and contractor, has arrived from Rio, and it is to be hoped that the national government will invite him to make bids for the conclusion of our city improvements and water works, his name being a guarantee that under Mr. Bateman's superintendence these important works will be properly concluded.

—The following resume shows the number of cattle killed in the River Plate and Rio Grande slaughter houses during the season up to the 31st of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the

1,140,200 1,441,000 1,385,900 -The provincial government has just concluded

— The provincial government has just concluded its new loan for £30,000 for the conclusion of the Riachaelo works. The loan has been taken by a London farm at 86, farm, free of commission. The gold to be brought out here. The dredges are at work, night and day, and the national government is about 10 lay before Congress the project of the docks at the Boca.

—The subscription in Paris to the new Argentiue loan has been a brilliant success, which few here anticipated; the truth be told, both Argentines and foreigners here underestimate the credit and resources of this great country, but the fact that the loan was subscribed for 18 times over has produced the most beneficial effect on this market, causing gold to drop about 6 per cent, and all our stocks are marching up to par.

From the Buenos Aires Herald of June 8.

—The custom house receipts during the month of May amounted to \$f. 1,257,913.22.

—Ferrari is finding that the people of Buenos Aires know the difference between a poor opera company and a good one, and that two good artists and extortionate prices will not cover the defects of such a company.

The government has just appointed a special agent to proceed to Australia and make a study of all the latest improvements, &c., in vogue there among skeepfarmers, so as to try and have the same brought into as in this country.

brought into use in this country.

—Up the river the state of the camps and the prospects of farmers and dealers in cattle are unquestionably brilliant, and there is money to be made in the taking of eattle over to Entre Rios and Corrientes from the Banda Oriental, where it appears there is as great a scarcity of grass as there is of sound sense and pationism.

—Justice is nothing if it is not prompt. In 1764, the families of lasabilibase and Azcuenaga got into a law sait, which Dr. Bunge won for the first unened, June 3, 1881, after 116 years. The value of the suit to-day is more than two million pats. gold.

—The department of engineers has submitted to the executive like plans anti estimates for a grand produce inarket on the coast of the Rinchuelo, which has already been decreed by the legislature. It is a vast and sightly edifice, divided into several compartments and topped with an elegant tower, and crossed by railways placing it in communication with all the different lines that are established. The estimated cost is \$14,892,248 m/c, and it has room for the whole of what can be contained in the Once and Constitution markets.

—We are happy to announce that all the difficulties in the way of the Industrial Club for the opening of the great Continental Exhibition have been overcome; the government has granted libe use of the Plaza Once de Setiembre, which will make a splendid site for the exhibition, and the necessary works will begin forthwith. Is luss been decided to open the exhibition on the 15th of February, 1882, and applications for sites, etc., will be received up to the 15th of December.

—The consul general of the republic of Uruguay in London has sent a note to his government stating the arrival of the steamer Paraguay, with a cargo of 19,000 carcases of sheep from the Argentine Republic, and the result obtained; this we have already announced to our readers, but the following

extracts from the note referred to may be interesting to them: "Up to this time, two difficulties have cocurred in the importation of meat from distant countries—1st, In maintaining the meat in the same low temperature during the voyage; and 2nd, In the lowering of the price obtainable by offering the whole cargo for sale at one time. The first difficulty has been overcome, since, as I have said, the eargo arrived in very good condition; and the second has been net by constructing suitable stores, where the meat can be preserved a sufficient time for it to be sold gradually, with advantage to the importers and to the public, whilst previously nearly all the benefit was gained by the wholesale dealers. The retail price of English mutton is 11d per 1b., but the Argentine mutton has been sold, wholesale, at 4 ½d, and to the public, in the central market, at 7d per lb., and I am told that, in many places, the bitchers have charged 11d. For curiosity, I bought a leg of mutton in the central market at 7d per lb., and I found it perfectly fresh and of good quality. Seeing the enormous consumption of meat in this country, there can be no doubt that the importation of it, preserved by the system of cold air will be continued, and I think that the news which lead the properties of the Argentine Republic."

—The following important decree on public roads, etc., has just been issued by the provincial government:

Art. I. Besides those embraced in the first part of Art. II, of the law on fences, they are declared general roads which unite more than two lowns which are the heads of districts, and those which unite several such towns with another town, or with a railway station.

Art. II. The department of engineers, through

Art. 11. The department of engineers, through the employees of the section on roads and bridges created in the 4th article, 6th clause, of the present budget, will proceed to effect the study and the defineation of the general roads of the province.

Art. 111. The department of engineers will reg-

Art. III. The department of engineers will regulate the form in which the section of roads and bridges shall effect the studies of the land, and shall also make an estimate of the expenses occasioned by the same.

Art. 1v. These studies being concluded, the department of engineers will devise the general system of roads, being subject to the following suggestions:

ist. That the base of the system must be the three great arteries which start from the capital of the republic and lead N., W. and S. of the province with the possibility of subsequently uniting with the capital of the province.

2 ud. That from the points of those roads which

200. That from the points of those roads which may the lest serve general needs, there shall start others which may be prolonged to the confines of the province.

3rd. Other branches, uniting the different towns with the general roads and with the railway stations, will likewise be established.

4th. The width of the roads shall be the same as that agreed upon in the law on fences, viz: 50 meters.

Art. v. These studies, plans, etc., together with an explanatory memorial, mentioning the cost of the works for their opening, setting of landmarks, inprovement of the same, etc., will be submitted to the executive power.

the executive power.

Art. vt. The department will delineate the roads upon a map of the province which it will draw for the purpose, on which will be expressed the delineation of the districts, the position of the towns and their extent, the railways and their stations, the telegraph lines, the general roads which exist, the bridges, rivers, etc., etc.

bridges, rivers, etc., etc.

Art. VII. Once these are sanctioned, the department will proceed with the opening of the roads and marking of the land, together with whatever other works the executive power may determine.

Art. VIII. The department will submit a monthly

Art. VII. The department will submit a monthly statement of the roads it shall have studied, making known the difficulties it may have met with, and proposing the best means of overcoming them.

Art. IX. The different municipalities are hereby authorized to address the engineer's department pointing out any means they may deem expedient respecting the directions the differents roads ought to pursue. Any such suggestions to be regarded as data to be consulted in the delineation of the roads. Art. X. Let this be communicated, published and officially registered.

ROCHA, CARLOS D'AMICO.

THE United States paid off \$9,690,900.25 of public indebteduess during the month of April. The total public delt, less cash in the treasury, at the end of April was \$8,864,072,693,38—a total decrease of \$78,090,601.96 since the 30th of June, 1880.

It is a noteworthy fact that the sugar product of the British West Indies, which heretofore has been largely absorbed by the European market, is coming to this country more freely thán for a number of years.—New York Grocer.

11

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The second of the second of

- -An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul,
- The May receipts of the custom house of the province of Alagôas amounted to 77, 321\$660.
- -A slave, Amancio, at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, has confessed to a juiz that one Eleuterio d'Avila promised him his freedom if he would kill
- -The juiz municipal of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, has decided to hold Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite, the overseer Manoel Pedro de Oliveira. three slaves, to answer for whipping the slave boy Jeronymo to death.
- —On the 3rd inst. a cornet of the 3rd battalion, stationed at Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, killed his comrade by driving a knife through his heart. The assassin was placed under arrest. The cause of the crime was a gambling dispute.
- -The provincial president of Rio Grande do Sul — The provincial president of into Grande do Sulhas resolved to open a simplementary credit of 264,745\$201 to meet deficiencies in the budget for the fiscal year just closing. A deficit of this amount should arouse some question as to the administration of that province. Possibly our colleague of the Gazeta de Posto Alegre will find something in it worths of his attention. worthy of his attention.
- -On the 27th ult. the bodies of two free blacks were found on the road between Rio Grande and Santa Victoria, where they had been assassinated by parties unknown. They had been both shot and stabbed. As their personal effects remained undisturbed, it is evident that the crime was committed through some other motive than robbery.
- -Some burglars forced their way into the city hall of Rio Grande on the night of the 7th inst., and after a careful search of the various municipal offices succeeded in discovering the sum of 320 reis, which they carried away with them. The loss will be deeply felt by the Rio Grande aldermen, the more so as it will oblige them in the future to take extra precautions for the security of the municipal funds, or to carry them around in their pockets.
- —A project has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly appropriating 12,000\$ for the construction of a road from Pindamonhangaba to the Campos do Jordão. The well-known health-fulness of the last-named place, and its value as a health resort, is good and sufficient reason for the realization of this project. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in putting it into execution.
- -The Progresso, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, relates that a libelous publication by Francisco Xavier de Almeida led to a conflict between himself and Capt. Deolindo José da Roelia on the 6th inst. At first Rocha gained the advantage through the vigorous application of a cane, but the timely arrival of a reinforcement in the shape of a knife soon turned the tide of victory in Almeida's favor. Almeida then went for his revolver, Rocha' went to a drug store, and the minions of the law went for both of
- -The Gazeta de Porto Alegre, to which we have often referred for its good sense and intelligent management, has republished the malicious false-hood of the *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, relative to Minister Hilliard's retirement, and intensifies the calumny by registering its approval. The Gazeta's erusade against the abolition movement has done nuch to destroy its good reputation for fair dealing and impartial criticism. When we consider that its editor is an educated German, its advocacy of the evil of slavery, and its unjust attacks upon Minister Hilliard and Deputy Nabuco become utterly incom-
- —Project 193 of the São Paulo provincial as-sembly, which has received a favorable committee report, grants permission to Lieut. Col. Eduardo de Seixas van Erven to introduce twenty-five slaves into the province free from the registry tax of 2,000\$. Van Erven is a resident of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, and has lately bought a plantation in São Paulo where he wishes to take these slaves. The final action of the São Paulo assembly will be awaited with interest, as it will in a great measure determine just how much sincerity there is in the attempt to prohibit the further introduction of slaves into the province. One exception will undoubtedly open the way for many others of the same
- -It is expected that the recent loan of 1,200,000\$ effected by the province of Bahia will enable the provincial treasury to fund its floating debt and relieve the province from the burden of paying a high rate of interest. With the realization of this loan the funded debt of the province reaches the total of 5,407,500\$, as follows:

4.203,500\$

Unpaid interest on "Bahia a S. Francisco" railway, owing to national government, Jan. 1880.

- -The Pará provincial assembly has adjourned. -The May receipts of the Geará custom house
- amounted to 83,091\$126. -The May receipts of the Porto Alegre custom
- nouse amounted to 128,442\$956.
- -The May receipts of the Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, custom house were 10,600\$849.
- -Heavy rains have caused considerable damage in various parts of the province of Maranhão.
- —It is reported that Colonel Latorre has retired from Jaguarão and is now stopping at Pelotas. —The Monitor Campista has begun the publica tion of a translation of "David Copperfield."
- -The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 181,082\$315, and of the provincial treasury 19,111\$855.
- The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 203,927\$310, and of the meza de rendas to 46,589\$575.
- -The Gazeta de Compinas notes the arrival ol 2 Swiss colonists at the São Francisco colony, Jundiahy, province of São Paulo.
- -Inundations are reported along the Rio Uniguay through the unusual rise of the river. Considerable damage has been done in places
- -The Baixo Amazonas, of Santarem, Pará, com plains that letters are opened in the postoffice of the city of Pará, and calls for an investigation.
- —The May receipts of the Pará public departments were as follows: custom house 350,721\$479; recebedoria 98,097\$460; postoffice 5,208\$170.
- -All the material for the lighthouse on the island of S. João has been transported to the locality se-lected, and has been successfully landed. The lected, and has been successfully landed. The steamers engaged in the scrvice have returned to
- -Deputies Martim Francisco and Martim Francisco Junior have both retired from the editorial staff of the *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo. It is to be regretted that they neglected to rectify some little errors before retiring.
- —A bell-register has been introduced on the São Paulo tramway lines. The local press speaks of it as a useful improvement not only to the public, but to the companies. To the latter, yes! but in what respect is it in improvement; the public is respect is it an improvement to the public?
- -The Tempo, of Valença, reports some cases of accidental poisoning on some plantations in that vicinity by the Form cida Capanema. Several slaves have already died, the poison being obtained through eating tatis which had fed upon poisoned
- -The Pará papers state that Mr. Julius Cesar the discoverer of a theoretical system of aerial navi-gation, has written a lengthy and luminous petition to the assembly of that province imploring assistance to enable him to go to Europe to construct one o his machines.
- -The government is about to send twenty harrels of Kavangire sugar cane cuttings to various Pernambuco planters for a practical experiment on the sugar plantations of that province. variety comes from Mauritins, and is said to be rich in saccharine matter.
- -It is reported that the fossil remains of some gigantic species of animals have been found along the line of the "Bahia a S. Francisco" railway. The director of the national museum has petitioned the minister of agriculture to have the fossils pre served and sent to that institution.
- -The president of Pará has sanctioned the hill, recently passed by the assembly, which grants a subsidy of 50,000\$ per annum for ten years to an enterprise which shall furnish the city of Pará with fresh and salt water fish. The president is authorized to specify the daily supply and the maximum
- -According to the relatorio of the president of Espirito Santo, Dr. Marcellino de Assis Tostes, the public debt of that province is now 200,026\$167, it having been reduced 99,973\$833 during his administration. The receipts and expenditures of the province for 1881.82 are estimated at 381,942\$-130.
- -Mail advices from Maceió, Alagôas, of the 9th inst., state that Mr. P. F. Needham, of the Pernambuco house of Sanders Brothers & Co., is going to establish a direct line of steamers between Maceió and Liverpool. It is proposed to send one steamer per month each way, and to run them independent of all aid from both the imperial and provincial governments.
- -The Onze de Junho, of Pelotas, Rio Grande

RAILROAD NOTES.

- —The May receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway were 16,474\$007.
- -The April receipts of the Baturité railway am —The April receipts of the battite railway amounted to a total of 19,119861, and the expenditures to 18,376\$155, leaving a surplus of 743\$706. The number of passengers earlied was 3,819.

 —Late news from the province of Alagoas say that a talearum has been received from London.
- that n telegram has been received from Londor announcing the subscription of all the capital necessary for the construction of the Imperatriz railway.
- —The Engineering Club of this city has resolved to hang in its assembly room a portrait of the late C. B. Greenough, Esq., the constructor of the first tramway line in Brazil. This recognition of Mr. Greenough's important work reflects great credit man and the constructors. upon the club.
- —Recent advices from Imbituba, Santa Catharina, report the arrival of two vessels, the York and Evangelina, with material for the D. Thereas Christian railway. The road had been surveyed for a distance of 52 kilometers, and the earthworks were completed for 8 kilometers. were completed for 28 kilometers.
- -The treasurer's report of the Engineering Club, —The treasurer's report of the Engineering Club, presented on the 15th inst., showed that the financial status of the club is highly satisfactory. The receipts and expenditures of the treasury to date were respectively 920% and 820% and the club has a reserve fund on deposit of 9,7155. This result is not only a gratifying proof of the success of the enterprise thus far, but it is full of promise for the future.
- —At a meeting of the Engineering Club on the 15th inst., Dr. José Americo dos Santos, Mr. Gabrielli's representative in this city, asked that a commission should be appointed by the club to examine the two completed works of the enterprise and submit a report. This action is taken in view of the difficulties which have arisen between the contractor and the government.
- -Complaints have been received at the depart-—Complaints have been received at the depart-ment of agriculture from Subral, Ceará, to the effect that the construction works of the railway from Camocim to that place have been suspended since July last. The minister replies that the credit has been exhausted, and the government can do noth-ing more than preserve the completed ways that II be ing more than preserve the completed work until the meeting of the next General Assembly. The Paulo Affonso line is in a similar condition.
- -In an official notice of the 18th inst. the min ister of agriculture requests the attendance of all the contractors for the Dom Pedro II prolonthe Dom Pedro II prolon gation, whose tenders were accepted. There seems to be a very general reluctance on the part of accept the subsequent tions and terms arbitrarily imposed by the minister upon them. They made their bids for one class of work and were assigned something very different.
- -At a meeting of the Engeneering Club of this —At a meeting of the Engeneering Club of this city on the 15th inst., a proposition was presented that a committee should be appointed to study and report upon the best means by which railways can be employed to animate colonization, and afford the best advantages and security for the colonists them selves. Action on this proposition was postponed until the next session in order to give an opportunity for discussion. It is to be hoped that the club will not limit itself exclusively to the text of the proposition, but will present some affects. proposition, but will present some other necessary means than railways for the encouragement of im migration.
- -At a meeting of the Bragantina (S. Paulo) railway shareholders on the 5th inst. it was decided:
 1st, to pay all future dividends to shareholders in bills without date of redemption and drawing 5 per cent. interest; 2nd, to begin this new method of paying dividends with the next half year, the July payment to be made in this manner; 3rd, that at some future time, when the circumstances of the company will permit, an assembly will take the redemption of these bills. redemption of these bills into consideration. assembly then voted a salary of 4,000\$ pcr annum assembly then voted a sataty of 4,000p per annual to the president of the company. Investors should take this new departure in paying dividends into consideration before making further investments.
- -The sealed tenders-six in number-for the construction of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana" railway, of Rio Grande do Sul, were opened at the bureau of public works on the 15th inst. The following were the gentlemen by whom the tenders were made: construction of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana"
- 1st .- Carlos Mauricio Paula Berla and Clemente Cerqueira Lima;
 2nd.—José Mendes de Oliveira Castro and Eva-
- risto Xavier da Veiga; 3rd.—José Pinto de Oliveira; 4th.—Gustavus and Edmund Meinicke;

- 5th.—Antonio José Duarte Moreira; 6th.—Carvalho Bastos & Vieira, Domingos Loureiro da Cruz, Martiniano Padilha, Carlos A. Morsing, José Gonçalves Pinto and João Feliciano da Costa Ferreira.
- The second tender was not accepted because of not meeting the prescribed terms. The awards have not yet been made public.

- -The arrival of the first large locomotive at Curralinho, on the Bahia Central, was the subject of a telegram to the minister of agriculture on the 15th inst.
- -The Ordem, of Cachocira, Bahia, says that the Bahia Central road has been completed as far as the station of Curralinho, that point being reached on the 15th inst.
- -The minister of agriculture has instructed the director of the Don Pedro II railway to transport at the lowest rates the water pipes for the public fountains at Queluz, Minas Geraes.
- -A telephonic experiment on the 18th inst. between the central station of this city and Engenho de Deutro on the Dom Pedro II railway, a distance of 12 kilometers, is said to have resulted very satisfactorily.

THE COFFEE CROP.

A prominent planter of São Paulo writes to the Provincia de São Paulo, of the 18th inst., as follows: "The results thus far exhibited by the present harvest prove that the crop will fall far short of what was expected. It may now be asserted that the present crop will be less in quantity and inferior

the present crop will be less in quantity and interior in quality to the crop of last year.

1st. A fourth part of the finit to be gathered is composed of the so-called cofe chocho—withered and badly developed berries.

and sawy developed nerves.

2nd. The inequality in the ripening of the fruit is such as has been rarely observed. On the producing braaches are to be found withered, imperfectly developed, ripe, good green ripening, and green berries in all the stages of development.

The conclusion to be drawn is that although the number of alqueires to be gathered may be greater in comparison with past crops, they will produce less good coffee (calculating three adquerres of forty-five liters for fifteen kilos), and this so mixed with imperfect and deteriorated berries that only with great labor-which our planters generally avoidcan these be separated.

can these be separated.

The ripening being so unequal there will be not only many black berries, but also many spoiled ones in consequence of the method of gathering that our planters, not having sufficient hands to that our planters, not having sufficient hands to gather in lots according to the ripening, are forced to adopt, viz, that of picking the fruit all at once, or, as they express it, as it mus. For this they must wait for the greener fruit to ripen, but in the interval—especially if we have some showers—the berries already dry will have fallen from the trees, and those now ripe and remaining on the trees subject to the weather will be wholly or in part

We are therefore convinced:

- tst That in the present crop the superior, good and medium coffee, fit for exportation, will be less in quantity and inferior in quality to that of the last crop.
- 2nd. That the superior quality will bring a good 2nd. Had the superior quanty will bring a good price because there will be a short supply, and that the average of the inferior qualities (badly selected and unequally colored coffee) will remain low, as there will be in the exporting markets a much greater difference than at present between superior and in-
- ferior qualities.

 What is occurring ia our province in regard to the present harvest will be much more pronounced in the province of Rio de Janeiro because of the land being dryer and the trees weakened by the excessive production of last year."

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

California produced during the year 1880 ten million gallons of wine, of which 700,000 gallons were sweet wine. Of handy, 450,000 gallons were manufactured; also raisins to the value of \$100,000. manuacured; also raisms to the value of \$100,000. The sale of grapes for table use yielded \$450,000. The total yield from the culture of the grape during the year 1850 amounts to \$3,500,000. In comparison with the products of France, Germany, Spain and Italy, these are insignificant figures, but it must be beautiful to the product of Spain and Italy, these are insignmeant figures, out it must be borne in mind that the grape culture of Europe is hundreds of years old, and that of California has only an existence of a few decades. In 1880, over 10,000 acres were planted in grapevines in California, and it is said that during the present year 20,000 acres will be added. Good grape lands can be had in some localities for \$10 to \$40, while in others they are valued as high as \$100 per acre. It costs on an average about \$75 in all to prepare and plant as acre with vines before they bear and return a profit.

-A chemical analysis in London of the phos-—A chemical analysis in London of the phosphate deposits from Fernando de Noronha having demostrated the existence of a very pure quality of phosphate of lime, the minister of agriculture has written to the president of Pernambuco for some fifteen or twenty pounds of the material for further analysis. When the minister finds that these samples of phosphate of lime are merely accidents, he he will probably feel that there was just a little too much previousness in this order. much previousness in this order.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of neights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash mvariably in advance)

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 181, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS :-- 8 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON, 194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1881.

THE nomination of Thomas A. Osborn as envoy extraordinary and minister plempotentiary to Brazil was sent to the United States Senate on the 18th of May, the News receiving a cable dispatch to that effect on the following morning. This appointment was at once confirmed by the Senate, thus placing the selection of a successor to Mr. Hilliard beyond all doubt. No word has yet been received from Mr. Osborn as to the time when he will enter upon the duties of his new position, but it is probable that his coming will be considerably delayed through the negotiations between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which seem to be in the hands of the American representatives to those two republics. Through Mr. 11illiard's return home on a leave of absence, and Mr. Osborn's delay in taking charge, the affairs of the American legation here will be administered by the secretary of legation, Mr. John C. White.

By an imperial decree-No. 8,129-of the 11th instant the government opens a supplementary credit of 230,000\$ in the department of empire to meet deficiencies in the item of "public relief and sanitary improvement." Under a legislative act of October 31, 1879, the sum of 800,000\$ was appropriated for this item. Of this sum 661,696\$910 have been expended in "sanitary improvements" up to date, and are 123,575\$954 appropriated for the present month, making a total expenditure under this head of 785, 272\$864. The balance of 14,727\$136 has been found to be so far insufficient for the expenditures in behalf of "public relief" that it has already been exceeded by 136,435\$060—the expenditures for the Vassouras and Parahyba do Sul cpidemics, and for various relicf measures in other provinces, up to date amounting to 151,162\$196. The minister of empire estimates that the sum of 93,564\$940 will be required to meet the expenditures of a similar character up to the 30th June. The deficit at that date will therefore amount to 230,000\$ which sum is provided for in the supplementary credit before mentioned.

THE two cases of murder which took place in the prisons of this city and Nitherohy on the afternoon of the 17th inst., should lead to some inquiry as to the system of prison administration now in vogue here. In both of these cases-and they are only two instances of the many which are constantly occurring throughout the empire-the victims and murderers were prisoners, and the crimes were committed with knives carried on the persons of the latter. In both cases the prisoners were assembled

restraint upon their actions than the outer doors and guards. In both cases the prison authorities were powerless to prevent the full consummation of the crime. In view of these facts, and of the frequency with which they result in fatal encounters between desperate men, is it not time that some adequate measures should be adopted to remedy the evil? The province of Pernambuco has already taken the initiative in this work of reform, and, if successfully and honestly realized, will take a high rank among the nations of the world in the character and beneficent results of her prison administration. If one province, and Pernambuco is very far from being the quietest and most orderly province of Brazil, can accomplish so necessary a reform, then assuredly the whole empire can do no less than to follow the good example. The defects of Brazilian prisons are so glaring, and the action of her criminal courts is so slow and imperfect, that not one day should be lost in inaugurating a reform. The practice of arresting men and imprisoning them for weeks and months without the shadow of a trial is full of the gravest abuse, and is in itself an immeasurable evil. And then add to it these dangerous associations of the prison, the herding together of all classes and conditions of criminals, the carrying of dangerous weapons, and the consequent, ever present risk to life, and we have a system of prison administration which is just as defective and bad as it can possibly No civilized country should tolerate be. such a system for one moment. At this period in the world's civilization, after so much has been accomplished to ameliorate the condition of prisoners and to improve the reformatory influences about them, at such a time there is no possible excuse for the mediæval practices still in vogue here. Were the civilized world to know just what is permitted and authorized in the prisons of this country-and in some other South American countries also, if all reports are true-there would be one universal cry of horror. We submit this question to the government with no carping spirit, but with the conviction that the sense of justice both of itself and of the intelligent public will agree with us fully in condemning the illogical, degrading and dangerous practices still permitted in Brazilian prisons.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

THE RIO NEWS has done well in calling the attention of Brazilians to the competition of other coffee-producing states, because there is nothing so prejudicial to a nation as a confidence in itself and in its own resources, without attending to those of other countries. It is possible that this may be a Brazilian defect which, should it be persisted in, will perhaps be prejudicial to the empire; but, in calling attention to it, this sheet loses sight (perhaps through the lack of a good railway map) of the aid which the development of railways is affording to production, and also exaggerates the evils caused by the lack of laborers, and, forgetting the increas-ing value of the free national labor, makes the future of Brazil revolve continually in the lathe of North American relations, and reveals narrow views of the situation and the future. However, it discusses questions of importance to the empire and performs a useful part in many financial and commercial questions of importance to Brazil.

It is manifest that the lot of Brazil is insenarably united to the freedom of commerce, which would be prejudiced by protection to national industry, so that if Brazil can not secure labor at a low price, she will have so much the more interest in cheap tran-sportation, and in the reduction, or even in the abolition of export duties, it being evident that all this augments the cost of production. To this I hope that I can add the recognition of that greatest of all misfortunes of Brazil-paper money, with a lorced and an excessive circulation.

There is no doubt that, in certain places, Braziis encountering an increasing competition in the production of coffee, but in others it is diminishing; and if the production of coffee in all the world augments, the consumption also increases, by reason of which Brazil is not exposed to any great peril on this side; otherwise, according to the well-known together in one room, and with no other law of Malthus, the supply will exceed the demand.

It is necessary, however, that Brazil should improve the quality of her coffee rather that be terrifi the statistics relative to Central America.

The world is to day being poisoned by bad coffee and this tends to diminish consumption; what is now desired is to maintain and stimulate the consumption of good and healthful coffce and pure

There is no doubt that Mexico is receiving a new impulse. Her debt, which has paid no interest, has greatly increased in price, so much so that a friend of mine gained £60,000 through the rise in

The great railway lines of Western United States are building branches to the Mexican frontier, and are even raising the capital here for this. The herds of cattle and flocks of Mexico are increasing enorm ously; and American and English capitalists are investing their money there. The value of lands investing their money there. The value of lands and cattle have increased in Mexico, and the mines,

new and old, are being worked.

But to seek to Irighten Brazil with the competition of Mexico in the production of coffee is ridicu-lous, because nine-tenths of the coffee which Mex ico consumes is imported from other countries; and there is little probability that this country will produce all the coffee it consumes

Brazil has the means of preserving her supren in the coffee market, if she resolves to make the endeavor for doing so. If she takes this resolution, there will be no necessity for anxiety about Mexico. -London correspondent of the Jornal do Commer

To which conclusion we fully and heartily agree! But will Brazil make the necessarv endeavor?

Our optimistic colleague should exercise the greatest care in these questions lest all these possibilities and good wishes be placed before the world as realities. If it becomes simply a question of good wishes, the expression of a desire that Brazil may develop her resources and keep pace with the other nations of the world in the acquirement of wealth and all the accessories of a high state of civilisation; or if it be the other question as to what might be done through the employment of certain, specified agents and the exercise of a specified quality and amount of intelligence and enterprise—then there is no difference of opinion between us. But if it is simply a question of fact, a statement of existing conditions, an exposition of causes now operating in Brazil through which her industries and growth are being more or less injured, then we must beg leave to call our London critic's attention to the little, but important, circumstance that we are here on the ground itself, and are stating facts which we see and hear every day. We are aware, of course, that our conclusions are not infallible, and that we may have reasons from time to time for revising them; but the reasons must come from the life and thought of the country, not from London. When we can see empty stores in passing through the streets, when we hear the endless complaints of creditors who can not get their money from the treasury, when we go into the country and see the general stagnation of industry, when we note the apathy of the government which imposes and enforces the worst possible system of taxation, when we see money squandered on jobs and unnecessary improvements, when we see the utter absence of effort in improving agricultural methods and products, and then when we learn of the progress which other countries are making in the same classes of industry, when we know all these things a gloomy view of the future is the most natural thing in the world. If the Jornal's correspondent will pay just one visit to Brazil, instead of drawing his information from officials and official documents we are confident that he will find good reason for every criticism that we have made. One trip over the railways of this country is far better than all the railway maps ever published, and one look at the "free national labor" loafing about railway stations and vendas will dispel at least one very transparent

As to the prospective competition of Mexico and Central America in the production of coffee, our purpose has been to

break a self-satisfied confidence among Brazilian planters that their position is perfectly secure, and to awaken them to the indisputable fact that other countries are rapidly gaining upon them. It is nothing less than criminal folly to tell the Brazilian planter that he has nothing to fear; he has everything to fear. It is only a few years ago that the production of coffee began in Central America, but the increase in twenty-five years has been 629 per cent. against 38 per cent. in Brazil. Mexico is practically just entering the race, and under the stimulus of Anglo-Saxon capital and enterprise her progress is simply a question of time. The man who asserts that she will never produce anything in excess of her own consumption will have cause to revise that statement within five years from date. Furthermore, Mexican coffee is already imported into the United States to a large and increasing extent.

We are fully convinced that the Brazilian planter has the remedy for all this in his own hands. Practically he rules the country, and can therefore secure all needed legislation to place his industry on good competing terms with the rest of the world. He can abolish slavery, and then inaugurate a better and less wasteful system of labor. He can offer better inducements to immigrants through whom the small industries of the country can be built up, and a more valuable element of labor introduced to carry on the great industries already established. And, above all, he can introduce machinery and improved methods of cultivation and preparation, through which the cost of production can be reduced, and the quality of the product be immeasurably improved. Mr. Clark does well to call attention to this last consideration, for it is one of the greatest moment. The coffee planter of Brazil is absolutely doing nothing to improve the quality of his product; on the contrary there are frequent complaints of the very reverse.

It is to be hoped that our London friends will be patient with our fault-findings in these questions of the mistaken economic policy of Brazil. It should be remembered that a judgment based upon eye-sight can not always agree with one based upon the quotations of the stock market. It is not at all likely that our criticisms will destroy one single industry, or carry the country to the brink of ruin; but it is highly probable that by telling a few plain truths and pointing out some very great dangers, we shall aid in effecting certain desired reforms much sooner than through a policy of indiscriminate praise.

POPULATION AND ELEVATION.

POPULATION AND ELEVATION.

The United States census office has issued a bulletin showing the distribution of population allove sca level. From this bulletin it appears that nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants of the United States live below 100 leet, that is, along the immediate scaloard and in the swampy and allavial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500 feet, but the swampy and allavial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500 feet, but the swampy and allavial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500 feet, swamp to fitte population which is engaged in manufacturing, and most of intet engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. The interval between the 500 and 1,500 contours compress the greater part of the Portal States and the grain producing states of the Northwest. East of the 98th merdian, the contour of 1,500 feet is practically the upper limit of population, all the country lying above that elevation being mountainous. The population between 2,000 and 3,000 etet is almost on the slope of the great western plains. In this region the belt between 2,000 and 3,000 etet is almost everywhere like debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mortal States of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mostand feet, and more markedly between five thousand and six thousand feet, the population is deeddedly in excess of the grade or grades below it. This is mainly due to the fact that the densest settlemental thigh altitudes in the Cordilleran region is at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and in the valleys of the great Salt Lake, which regions lie between four thousand and six thousand feet, Above six thousand feet the population, which is confined of course

to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California. Examining the increasing population in the several divisions during the past decade, there is noticed a decided increase in the lowest grade due to the increase in one senboard towns and cities. Also a gain, though not as decided, in the grade of 100 to 500 feet, with a more marked increase hetween 500 to 1,000 feet. Between 1,000 and 2,000 feet the increase has been nearly 50 per cent. In this grade the effect of immigmition in new and previously unsettled regions appears, as in part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota. Above 2,000 feet the increase though small numerically, is proportionally very great. Between 4,000 and 6,000 it is more than 100 per centum, due mainly to the newly awakened interest in mining. To this cause may also be largely attributed the increase in population in the higher altitudes. A computation based upon the few facts here submitted shows that the mean elevation of the population above the sea is about seven hundred feet. The mean elevation of the surface of the United States has been estimated at 2,600 feet.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

According to a minute of the department of agriculture, prepared for the guidance of the department of finance on the 17th inst. the imperial government is authorized by the 1881-82 budget to pay the following subsidies to steamship companies during the coming year. The minister of agriculture, however, directs that no nayments shall be however, directs that no payments shall be made to the American and Canadian lines without his previous authorization. The following is a list of the subsidized companies and the amounts appropriated for each of them:

The Amazon Steam Navigation Co., Limited (Amazon).
River line of the Madeira, Purús and Rive Negro, (Amazon).
Rio Tocanius company, (Amazon).
Brazileira.
National Navigation Co., (Navegação Nacional).
Southern line—Brazil & R. Plate Co., Pspirito Sauto and Campo Co., U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. line
Canadian Navigation Co., (Marapare, Co., U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. line
Canadian Navigation Co., Maranhano.
Pernambucana Co., (Paranha).
Lakes Manguaha and Norte (Alagóas)
Sergipene Association (Sergipe).
Bahiana Co., (Bahia).
Lower S. Frantisco Co., (Alagóas).
Rio Jequiinhonha Co., (Bahia).
Rio Jequiinhonha Co., (Bahia).
Rio Jaquinga Co., (Goyaz).
Progressista Co., (Parand). The Amazon Steam Navigation Co., 96,000 810,000\$ 540,000 240,000 60,000 192,000 155,600 48,000 48,000 31,000 12,000 120,000 40,000 30,000 12,000 40,000 12,000 Total 3,299,6005

The foregoing table is taken from the Diario Official and the total, 3,299,600\$\frac{1}{2}\$, given without correcting the error of 1,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ which is contained either in it or in one of If the items are correct the total the items. If the items should be 3,300,600\$.

Credits voted 3,304,400

LOCAL NOTES.

-The Emperor has conferred the commenda of the Order of the Rose upon Major Serpa Pinto, the African explorer

—The Royal Mail packet Mondago will not sail for Southampton until the 25th, having been delayed at Santos by rains.

Decree 8,133 of the 11th inst. grants a ten years' privilege to André Louis Delouche for im-provements in a fireless motor of his own inven-

-By an imperial letter of the 18th inst. Mr Pearson Morrison, superintendent of the S. João d'El-Rei mines, is made a commendador of the Order of the Rose.

-Decree 8134 of the 11th inst. grants a ter years' privilege to Francisco Ferreira de Moraes for a new system of passenger and freight ears of his own invention.

The Brazilian government has formally entered the postal convention between France and other countries for the transportation of small parcels through the mails.

-By an imperial decree of the 18th inst., the —ny an imperial decree of the 10th inst., the Brazilian minister at Washington, Counselor Antonio Pedro de Carvalho Borges, is transferred to Vienna. The vacancy at Washington is filled by the transfer of Counselor Felippe Lopes Netto now minister

-The position of chief of the bureau of public — ne posuon or enter of the bureau of public works, vacant since the appointment of Counselor Buarque de Macedo to a position in the cabinet, has at last been filled by the appointment of Dr. Honorio Bicalho, once contractor's engineer on the Honoro Bicaino, once commercia surginee of the Rio do Ouro water works. The new chief entered upon the duties of his position on the 20th inst. The former controversy between Mr. Gabrielli and Dr. Bicalho, the well-known enmity of the latter toward his former employer, and the present attitude of the government with reference to Mr. Gabrielli, invests this appointment with more than ordinary signifi-cance. The outcome will be awaited with interest.

-The total number of deaths in this city during the first half of May was 429, of which from yellow fever.

AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

—The government has nuthorized the payment by the London treasury agency of £4,990 for telegraph material lately ordered.

-The city conneil has decided to have a pavement laid in the street fronting the Poly teehnic School.

-The lighting of the public streets and squa of this city during the month of May cost 60,76 068 for illuminating gas and 11,028\$200 for globe

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the inspector of public illumination to apply the Brianthe carburetor to the public offices in his department.

sion of the Junta Commercial on the 17th inst, the petition of The Haxall-Crenshaw Co., of Richmond, Va., for the registry of their trademark on flour was granted.

The number of deaths in this city during the last half of May, according to a report of the pres-ident of the board of health to the minister of empire on the 8th inst., published on the 17th inst. as 430. The deaths from yellow fever numbered ne—making a total of 24 for the month.

—A trademark treaty between Brazil and Denwas 430. nine-

mark, which was signed on the 25th of April, was promulgated by the government on the 11th inst. It provides that the subjects of either government shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by the other to its own subjects.

-In an official note to the minister of agriculture on the 21st inst., the minister of finance announces that he has set apart the sum of 25,oco\$ for the use of the Imperial Institute Flumi-nense de Agricultura to be distributed in premiums for the introduction and culture of the cinchona tree.

-In an official note of the 17th inst, the minister of agriculture advised the minister of finance that no payments should be made to the American and Canadian steamship lines, as provided for in the budget for 1881-82, without his express authorizater these repeated protests are becoming just a little pamiul.

—The imperial government has appointed Dr. Antonio Corrêa de Souza Costa as the successor of Dr. João Baptista dos Santos in the presidency o the board of health. In view of the causes which led to the retirement of the late incumbent, the nev president will occupy a somewhat anomalous and questionable position. The resignation of an offi-cial because of a powerful opposition to definite measures of reform, certainly does not augur well for the administration of his successor.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst. an assassing

tion took place in the Nietheroy prison, in which one Virgilio was instantly killed while endeavoring to separate two other prisoners who were quarreling. The murderer, Antonio, had an enormous knife in his possession, with which the crime was committed. On the same afternoon a quarrel between two prisoners, soldiers, in one of the station houses of this city resulted in the stabbing of one of them, from which he died almost instantly. These crimes lead to the inquiry as to why prisoners are per-mitted to keep knives on their persons.

-Mr. Morris N. Kohn has conferred another inestimable benefit on this country in general, and the public service in particular, by the invention of a revolving letter case for the postoffice general delivery. The chief value of the invention lies in its saving of labor to delivery clerks, the desired pigeon-holes being brought around without their being obliged to leave their chairs. It is under stood that the inventor will apply a match lighting npparatus to the case so that the clerk's eigarette may be regularly lighted without too great a loss of time to the public.

-The legal fraternity of this country, and of all countries where the Portuguese language is spoken, will be pleased to learn that Dr. Jose Prospero Jehovah da Silva Caroatá has just issued a third edition, corrected and enlarged, of his invaluable Vademecum Forense. The name of this illustrious writer on legal subjects is in itself sufficient guarantee for the high standing of the work, and will carry weight where a less imposing name would pass unnoticed. This ancient family has long been

noted for their unrivalled acquirements in the great science of jurisprudence.

-The municipal budget, recently approved by the minister of empire, estimates the receipts for the year 1881 at 1,166,230\$566, and the expenditures at exactly the same amount. How it is possible eipts for the to calculate upon the future receipt of the fractional parts of a vintem—like such unrealizable and nonexisting sums as 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, or 17 reis—is beexising sums as 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, or 17 reis—is be-yond any ordinary comprehension. And yet it is very rare to find a budget which is not exact to the real—the one-tenth part of the smallest coin made— —and not less rare to find the final balance sheet disfigured by deficits in contos.

-The branch of the Lisbon Geographical Soestablished in this city, will give a formal tion to Major Serpa Pinto, the illustrious Portrecept uguese explorer now visiting Brazil, on the evening of the 26th inst. The reception will take place at the Cassino Fluminense in the presence of their

majesties, the Emperor and Empress.

—An imperial decree of the 11th inst., No. 8132, grants a ten years' privilege to Julio Cesar Ribeiro grants a ten years' privilege to Julio Cesar Ribeiro
de Souza for a new system of "aerial and submarine
navigation" of his invention. The new system,
however, has not yet been proved by practical tests.
The aforesaid decree simply patents a dream.
—The past fortnight lus been signalized in court
circles by the bestowal of titles, orders, and various
other distinctions, upon nearly all the prominent

other distinctions, upon nearly all the prominent people in the province of Minas Geraes who had anything to do with the Emperor's recent visit there. The great number and promiscuous be-stowal of these favors may possibly diminish their value somewhat, but they will be accepted and duly worn nevertheless

-In an official dispatch of the 18th inst. the minister of agriculture remitted the seveml fines upon the American steamship line which were im upon the American steamship line which were im-posed for the months of April, May and June of 1880, And yet the minister refuses to admit the claim of the company for subsidy, on the ground that the contract has not yet been sanctioned. Upon what grounds, then, are these fines imposed and remitted?

-The absence of published reports on the work accomplished by the Seamen's Mission, should not lead our readers to think there has been any cessation of labor in that excellent charity. The good accomplished is steadily increasing with the greater efficiency of the mission, and the need for charitable support is therefore more urgent than ever. No books or periodicals should be thrown away, but should be sent to the sailor's reading room.

MARRIED-Iu Bahia on the 12th ultimo, by Rev A. L. Blackford, of Bahia, Dr. S. D. Rambo, of this city, to Miss E. H. Jones, of Georgia, U. S. A.

The foregoing notice should have been insert in our last issue, but was omitted through an oversight in this office.—Eds. NEWs.

COMMERCIAL

Jinie 23rd, 1881 Par value of the Brazikiu mil reis (1,800), gold 27 d.
do do in U. S.
do do U. S.
do do in U. S.
54 5 cc
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1882,
do of £1, stg. in Brazilian gold. 8\$889

EXCUANGE.

inc 14.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged but the market became firmer during the day and closed with an upward tendency. Private paper was negotiated at 21 131-6 to 28 ½ on London and at 439 to 434 on France. Soweriegas 16390 sellent, ro\$800 buyers.

Inc 15.—The firmness which was apparent yesterday continued to-day and although the lands maintained their official rates they draw at 13½ on their head office in London. In private paper small transactions took place at 22 to 29½ or London and at 430 to 44 on France. Sovereigus 105900 sellent, 103800 buyers. ers, 10\$840 buyers.
17.... The Banco Commercial raised its rates to

nne 17.—'The Hanco Commercial mixed its rates to-day to 21% on London, 435 on Paris and 245 % on Portugal. The other banks did not affix rates but also drew or London at 21%. Private paper was negotiated at 22 to 22 3/16 on Lon-don and 448 to 430 on France. Sovereigns and at 108850 2134. Pr

dou and 48 to 430 on France. Sovereigns and at 105850 cmsh. June 18....There was no alteration in the rates of the banks nor in the position of the market which continued firm but insactive. Small transactions in private paper were effected at 22 a 2045 or Indoon, 430 n 437 on France and 330 on Hamburg. Sovereigns solid at 10580 cash. June 20 ...The banks adopted to-daw the following ratest: London 2145, Paris 437, Hamburg 5,00, New York 28750, Portugal 246 a 248 %. Small transactions in private paper at 2756 a 22 on London, 433 on France and 337 on Hamburg. Sovereigns solid at 105950 and 105950 cash. June 20...The Banket opened quiet but became firmer during the day, Colosing very firm. Private paper was negotiated at 222 27 17 on London and 430 to 435 on France. Sovereigns 105950 buyers.

June 22...The market to-day was fran but inactive with small transactions to London at 275 bank and 22 176 a 2256 private paper and on Paris at 428 at 435 private paper. Sovereigns sold at 105950, 105800 and 105950.

... The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. have declared a divi

... The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. have declared a dividend of £2 per share for the past year.
... At the half yearly general meeting of the Bahis Gas Company, held in London, the directors recommended the transfer of £4,000 to the reserve fund, the usual dividends on the reto γ½ "ρ, preference capital and at the rate of γ½ "ρ, per annum on the ordinary barres, leaving £363 to carry forward.

annum on the ordinary shares, leaving £465 to carry forward. The report was unanimously adopted.

—In the report of the directors of the London Platino Brazilian Telegraph Company it is proposed to pay a dividend of ay per share which, with the interim dividend of ay per share which, with the interim dividend of ay 6 per shore paid in November, would make a tend for the year at the rate of 34 ½ ps. a, carrying forward £7,85\$ pending the collection of the debt due from the Uruguay government.

—From the report of the directors of the English Bank ½6 Rio d- Janeiro it appears that the net profits for the year ending February 36th amount to £7,254 which includes a balance of £73,974 brought forward from the previous year. Out of

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES, June 13.

7		1,200 000
30	Bunco Industrial	230 000
300	Banco do Commercio	215 000
68	Sorocabana R.R	43 000
107	Transportes Maritimos	110 000
100	Navegação Brazileira for last day of transfer	224 000
100	Leopoldiua R. R. debentures	215 000
46	Macahé e Campos deb.	85 %o
	Banco do Brazit hypoth. notes (14c.)	921/2 170
	nire 14.	
150	Banco do Brazil (100 outside sale)	283 000
10	do do	284 000
103	Banco Predial	175 000
200	Carris Urbanos	251 000
54	Leopoldim R. R.	215 000
,	core 15.	
10	Banco do Brazil	284 000
pot	Aliiarça Insurance	24 500
100	Popular Fluminense Insurance	20 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II	50 000
90	Bauco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	921/2 9/6
J	nne 17.	
30	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000
50	Banco do Commercio.	217 000
18	do Rural (outs. sale) :	252 000
13	Macahé e Campos debent. (onts. sale)	84 % 84 %
276	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	921/2 %
1	une 18.	3-74 10
265		
10	Bauco Predial	125 000
10	Banco Rural	252 000
5	Architectonica	8r 000
180	Macahé e Camposdo (ontside sale)	83 000
26	Comis Villa Irabal	90 000
21	Carris Villa Isabel	190 000
150	Banco Predial hyp. notes	320 000
rou	Banco Predial trypoth. n., with sorteio	743/2 %c
50	do do	77 % 77½ %
	Danco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c) onts. s.	772± °70 931⁄2 °7u
	litne 20.	9372 711
18		
	Danco do Commercio	216 000
205 25	Navegação Brazileira for last day of transfer	220 000
-	Navegação Paulista (outs. sale)	105 000
95 180	Macahé e Campos R. R.	61 000
911/2	Carris Urbanos	90 000 253 000
3071/2	do for tast day of transfer	255 000
20	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with sorteio	77% %
20	do do without sorteio .	76 %
	June 21.	7- 70
9	Six per cent apolices (without dividend)	
4	Six per cent apolices (without dividend)	1,050 000
25	National Loan 1868	1,210 000
35	Banco Predial	122 000
11	Barco Predial	122 000 90 000
	Bamo Predial Macalié e Campos R.R. Integridade Insurance.	122 000 90 000 61 000
30	Banco Predial Macalié e Compos R.R. Integridade Insurance. Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans.	122 000 90 000 61 000 220 000
30	Banco Predial Macalıć e Campos R.R. Iutegridade Insurauce. Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica	122 000 90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000
11 30 100 5	Banco Predial Macaldé e Campos R.R. Lutgridade Insurauce. Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica. Carris Urbanus, ex divident.	122 000 90 000 01 000 220 000 81 000 247 000
30 100 5	Banco Predial Macaldé e Campos R.R. Integridade Insurance. Navegação Brazileira, for lastday of trans. Architectonica. Carris Urbanus, ex dividentl. Carris Villa bahet	90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000
11 30 100 5 200	lamo Predial Macalde Gumpos R.R. Integridade Insurauce, Navegação Bravileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica Carris Villa Sabet Bauco do Frazil kypoh, notes (14c). Bauco do Frazil kypoh, notes (14c). Bauco da Frazil kypoh (14c).	122 000 90 000 01 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000 93 "70
11 30 100 5 200 9	lamo Predial Macalde Gumpos R.R. Integridade Insurauce, Navegação Bravileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica Carris Villa Sabet Bauco do Frazil kypoh, notes (14c). Bauco do Frazil kypoh, notes (14c). Bauco da Frazil kypoh (14c).	90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000
11 30 100 5 200 9 120	lamo Predial Macalde Cumpos R.R. Integridade Insurauce. Navegação Braviliera, for hast day of trans. Architectonica. Carris Urbanus, ex dividenal. Carris Villa Sahel. Bauco do Pazali kypoth. notes (4,4c). Banco de Pazali kypoth. contside sale). Sorocabana R. R. (outside sale) ostorachama de do fi cos (0,000 trans sale).	122 000 90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000 93 "7e 773 9/4
11 30 100 5 200 9 120 25	Barco Predial Macalde Campos R.R. Integridade Insurauce. Navegação Bravileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica. Carris Urbanus, ex dividenil. Carris Villa Sabatel Bauco do Traail kypoth, notes (14e) Banco Predial kyp. notes (outside sale).	122 000 90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000 93 "10 77 ½ 9/a 44 000
11 30 100 5 200 9 120 25	lamo Predial Macalde Cumpos R.R. Integridade Insurauce. Navegação Braviliera, for hast day of trans. Architectonica. Carris Urbanus, ex dividenal. Carris Villa Sahel. Bauco do Pazali kypoth. notes (4,4c). Banco de Pazali kypoth. contside sale). Sorocabana R. R. (outside sale) ostorachama de do fi cos (0,000 trans sale).	122 000 90 000 61 000 220 000 81 000 247 000 190 000 93 "70 77)½ "20 44 000 71 "20

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1881.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th instant. Turing the first three days after that date our market showed renewed activity, stimulated by the result of the Dutch auction on the 15th, and considerable transactions took place. Since the 18th instant, however, dealers having raked likely prices toot to 50 reis per to 600, a quieter tone lass agains et in and still confineus. The total sales since the 14th instant amount of 13,300 bags, the errester portion of which is for turone.

		page, the greater portion of which is for Europe. carances since the same date have been:	
		States:	
			bags.
June		New York, Belg str Pascal	
	22	Baltimore, Am bg Waterwitch	4,000
Eu	rop	e:	
Jime	14	Liverpool, Bordeaux, Br str Iberia	1,440
	14	Bordeaux, Murscilles, Fr str Cougo	8,761
	14	Marscilles, It str Sud America	9,640
	15	London, Havre, Antwerp, Br str Dago	33,195
	15	Havre, Br hg Shepherdess	4,100
	18	Bremen, Antwerp, Dan str Nordpol	9,326
	18	London, L'pool, Antwerp, Br str Maskelyne	6,028
	20	Hamburg, Gr str Argentina	11,183
	20	Gibraltar f o , Er hg Solario	4,080
	21	do It bg Francesco	3,500
Els	reze.	here:	
June	14	River Plate, Br str Dalton	600
	17	do It str L'Italia	120
	28	do Br str Douro	391

18 do Br str Douro
18 do Fr str Patropa
17 Port Elizabeth, Grbk Ocean 4
Receipts have continued on about the same scale as du
the previous 10 days, the daily average since the 1st inst. b the previous to days, the daily average since the list inst now 8,730 bags against 3,893 bags in same period of June 1880

	7,421	0	11	1879
91	5,454 »		187	
D	41225	,,	ш	1877

We quote, p W Si G R O G
On this bas
Prime United Good , Fair to good , Fair Good Channel. Fair , Low , f, o, b, ex fing and at par Stock is extir
Stock is estin Flour. —The Flour. —The Atth. instant ru hands consists. We quote:
Market firm. Lund—The mat
44 43 42 The arrivals York:
Kerosene.—TI from New York. The stock her become firmer t quote 7\$000 to 7 Pitch Pine.—"I continues firm at
White Pine — foot last sale. Spruce Pine.— would be poid, b
Swedish Pine. from first hands 3 per dozen.
Resin.—The starrel. No arrivals. Yurpentine —(Artivals: 150 c
Beer,Quotatio Bass (Ili Tennent Guiness' America German
Rugli Gern Ponte
The arrivals con Conds.—The arrivals 2,034 tone p 1,834 ,,
1,100 ,,
all for account of c Quotations contin
Codfish-No arr 25\$000 for tubs in a
Codfish—No arr 25\$000 for tubs in a Of cases there ar The cargoper Re red to in our last, he Hap Market in No arrivals.
Hap, Market in No arrivals. Bran.—Market q No arrivals.
Coffee.—A quiete 11th instant, owing, who, in view of the inst, are asking pric exchange, esmblish : uting in consuming We quote nominal Superiors. Good. Regulars Ordinary The sales for the we
Regulars Ordinary Escolba
Ordinary Escolha The sales for the word Havre and Antwer

	We quote, per 10 k	ilos:				
	Washed		4	\$100 6\$:	200	
	Superior .		5	550 — 4 200 — 4 650 ··· 3	too Gra	
	Regular	first	}	200 - 4	300	
	Ordinary Good sec	ond	3	650 3 :)50 250	
	Ordinary	secon	d 2	100 3 600 2	900	
	and on this basis carg					
	Prime United States		10 kilos 5,200	per cwt 55/2	per li 11.98	b. ≀rti
	Good '		4,650	507	10.86	· ,,
	Fair to good ,		4,570	48/7 47/8	10.55	"
	Good Channel		4,050	44/5	9.36	,,
	Fair ,, Low ,,		3,800	42/ 35/6	9.10 7.67	"
	(f. o. b. ex freight a	nd con	mission.	exchange	22d. ir	ster
	ling and at par in Am					
	Stock is estimated t	o daya le mne	t 175,000 ist of 8	bags.	Day ota	D
	FlonrThe arriva	k and	Richmor	d. The s	eles sino	the
	14th, instant amount thands consists of abor	to abou	it 6,500	barrels and	stock in	first
	We onote:					
	Tries Galle	te en	21 00	xo—21\$500 xo—21 250		
	Haxa	dI .	21 00	xx-21 250		
	Duni O'Da		21 0	xx-21 250 xx-21 250 xx-21 250 xx-20 250		
	McCa	ance	20 00	0-20 250		
	Baltis St. 1		18 00	0—20 500 x0—20 000		
	Chili		17 00	00		
	River Market firm.	Plate	18 oc	ж		
	Land—The market of	continue	es quiet a	nd prices as	e unchar	perl
	at					
		eis per		George enkins		
	420-		1	New York		
	The arrivals consist York	of 2,0	ooo kege	Powhatan	from 1	iew
	Kerosene The arriv	als have	e been 2,	o50 cases pe	r Poroba	tan
	from New York, The stock here being	nearly	all in ou	e hand the	mulas	hor
	become firmer though quote 7\$000 to 7\$200 p	prices	are not	yet any h	igher.	We
	quote 7\$000 to 7\$200 p	er case	for Deve	e's Brillians		4
	continues arm at 425000	last sa	le.			
	IV hite Pine —No ar foot last sale.	rivals.	Market	quiet at 1	15 reis	per
	Spruce Pine.—Contin	mer in	damond			
						zen
	Swedish PineNo	urrivals.	In go	od demand.	Lasts	ale
	from first hands 38\$000 per dozen.	ing tron	n second	hands 40\$0	00-41\$	200
	Rusin.—The market	remain	s quiet	Rt : 7\$500-	-8\$000 j	oer
	barrel. No arrivals.					
		480-9	500 teis 11	er kilo.		
	Turpentine —Quiet at Artivals: 150 cases pe	r Powh	atnn from	n New Yor	k.	
	Beer,Quotations; Bass (Ihlers &	D_III	-01	-20		
	Bass (Ihlers & Tennent Guiness' Stout American German sundry	Delly	4 500-	-5,000		
	American	h 4	5 000-	5 500		1
	CementThere is no	alteratio	on in the	7/ 350	Va	
	Ruglish 6	\$000~-	\$500	V.	re quoi	"
	Ruglish 6 German 6 Panlogne 7	5008	800	P1 1		-
	The arrivals consist of	80 haga	per /ry	from Live	rpool.	ı
	Coals.—The arrivals ha	ve been		411		- 1
	2,034 tons per <i>City</i> 1,834 ,, <i>P. C</i> 1,168 ,, <i>N</i> .	r uj Bro 7. Blan	chant ,	do do		ı
		Mosher ibaldi	. ,	, do		
	all for account of consume	ers.		, · New Ca	stle	1
	Quotations continue non	ninal in	the abse	ence of sale	š.	1
	Codfish-No arrivals a 25\$000 for tubs in retail.	nd mar	ket unc	hanged at	22\$000-	-];
	Of cases there are none	in the n	narket,			١,
	The cargo per Royal Bh red to in our last, has been	re Jack sent or	cffrom to Bak	Newformdle	nd, refer	•
	Hay Market unchang	ed at 7	8—80 rei	s per kilo.	ne veste	
	No arrivals.					Į:
	Bran.—Market quiet at No arrivals.	2\$100~	−2∯300 p	er bag.		2
	PORT	OF S.	A.VTCS			1
	CoffeeA quieter tone	has mb	ad t. at	<i>June</i> 18 <i>th</i> , is nærker :		, ir
	11th instant, owing, partly,	to the	e preten	sions of the	dealer	81
i	outh instant, owing, partly, who, in view of the result ast, are asking prices whi	of the ich, cor	Dutch a	uiction on with the fir	the 15th	2
-	weaming of evaluation is cost M.	micu iet	ives no r	nargin on t	re prices	
•	uling in consuming marke We quote nominally:	15.				fo 20
	Superiors	. 4\$60	04:\$80x	per rokile	0.8	
	Good	4 300	4 500	,,		
	Ordinary	3 400	4 200 3 800	"		
						for
	The sales for the week ame r Havre and Antwerp.					kil
da	The receipts since the 1st	inst. n	ow aver	age 1,311 b	ags per	rei
	Stock consists at all one be	a.				rei
	The shipments have been				bags	tor
,"	me 15 Dan str Nordpol, 16 Br str Tholes				10,169 2,967	1
	17 Gr str Argentina,	Hamb	nrg		635	
Br	str Nio. Antwern, Hambu	ra				inst
ir	etr Montevideo, Hamburg bk Fingall, Gibialtarf. o.				6,000	gre
					4,200	as fo
r	bg Fonthill, Havre				4 000	

Chartered:
Br bg Fonthill, Havre
Expected to load:
Br str Mon ice, London, Antwerp
Fr str Mency IV, Havre, Antwerp
Br str Merschel, London, Antwerp
, Huntehalt, New York

	A
	THE RI
ote, per 10 kilos: Washed	PORT OF BAHIA. Time 13th, 1881. Singar,—The masket continues very quiet for want of acodes and the few lots which have still arrived from the interior, about 12,000 bags altogether, have been sold at former prices, viz: No. 7 at 18700 per 10 kilos equal to 197 8 at 1 770 9 tog Per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission, exchange 22½, with freight to channel 276. b. ex commission, exchange 22½, with freight to channel 276. The total shipments in May were 33,546 bogs. 20,685 The total shipments during the foreight have been: 5,680 bags per Brazilian to Channel \$5,58 2 togy to do 9,934 Belle to Liverpool \$6,537 The shipments during the foreight have been: 2,089 5. Panit to do 9,934 Belle to Liverpool \$4,387 Frank Lamberth to New York \$4,338 Corrisande to do 919 Archimedes to Liverpool \$4,438 Corrisande to do 919 Archimedes to Liverpool \$4,440 \$4,4
sists of about 36,000 barrels. te: Trieste 21\$000—21\$500 Gallego 21 000—21 250 Haxall 21 000—21 250	Coon.—About 700 bags fermented have come to market and been sold at 4\$760 per 10 kilos or 539 per cwt, f. o. b. ex commission, exchange 221/6. Of common we had no supplies and our quotation of 3\$745 is nominal. Stocks nil.

1,207	bags p				to New York
40		-	Nige	r to Ric	de Janeiro
Shipment	s in May	84	bag	8	•
	against	87	,,	in May	t88o
	,,	89	,,	,,	1879

Coffee.—Has been enquired aften at the present low quotations and about 5,500 bags Nazareths have changed hands at 3\$132 to 3\$6 per cut. f. o. b. Also about 900 hags of assorted Morithus have been sold at 3\$600 or 4\$6 per cut. f. o. b. Then over crop is close at hand and small lots have nitready appeared in the market but are no criterion as yet of average quality. Stocks of old and new about 10,000 bags.

Shipped during the fornight:
Shipped aftering the fornight:
Shipped are for a Gratifide to Lisbon 20 hags per Norm Gratifide to Lisbon 30 hags per Norm Gratifide to Lisbon 400 hags and 400 hags a spansar for the fornight:

Clip of Phra to New York Shipmens in May 1,910 hags against 7,328 , in May 1850 hads a spansar for the format of the format for the format of the format

Hides. About 3,000 dry and 2,500 dry salted have change hands at 6\$700 the former and 5\$500 to 5\$600 the latter, pe 10 kilos.

o kilos.
Shipmenta during the fortnight:
3,750 hides per Valparaise to Hamburg
195 , Nerva Crathida to Lisbon
Shipments in May 7,357 hides
against 4,115 , in May 1880
. 8,490 , 1879

against 4,115 ,, in May 1880

5, 45,90 ,, 187

Tobacco-A sale of about 5,500 bales of S. Amaro has been effected at 28519 per to kilos. No other transactions have transpired and dealers continue to uphold their demands. Stock about 123,380 bales

Shipments oftening the fortsight:

500 bales per Cornillora to Bordeaux

110 , Nordest to Stutte

151 , None to Pottugal

1647 , Palparative to Hamburg

1657 , Niger to Kiter Plate

169 , Nowe Critifia's to Liabon

Shipments in May 26,560 bales

1850 in May 1880

1751 0 1751 0 1759

1751 0 1759 1 1759

1751 0 1759 1 1759

1751 0 1 1759

1751 0 1 1759

ngainst 43,213 ,, in May 1000 , 1, 1279
Freights—Chartered to load here:
Be schr Crussoven, 276 in full Cannel f o., lug Mary Frest, fooi in full London
Fr bk Courtess Duchatel, 30 fes. and 10 % Bordeaux.
Steamer mise Liverpool 32 in full
Bremen and Hamburg 49 in full
Have 50 fes. in full
Have 50 fes. in full
New York 50 cts. for coftee, 20, in full for wood.
Exchange.—Followed a rising tendency and closes firm at 23% to 22 for bank and 23% to 22% for private bills. Limited transactions have taken place at 433 to 440 on France and 550 on Hamburg.

2,350 barrels from Trieste

all for retailers' necount. Market well supplied. Trieste and Hungarian is retailing at 25\$000 to 25\$000, and American at 21\$000 to 23\$000 per barrel according to brand. Lard.-Arrivals: 75 kegs from New York, obtaining 1\$000

to 15050 per kilo

to 1500 per kilo.

Cottin.—Arrivals: 3,254 brls: per Camelia from NewSoundland for retailer's account. Barrels and drums are selling in
small lots at 16\$000 to 22\$000 according to quality. Of
cases there is nothing in the market. We quote nominally
23\$000 to 24\$000 per case.

Catif—Arrivals: 1,150 tons per Rochester from Swansea,
for company's account. Carolif is retailing on board ship at
20\$000 per ton and New Castle at 18\$000 per ton.

PORT OF MARANHÃO June 6th. 1881.

Cotton.—Scarcely any purchases for Liverpool but demand for Portugal very active and sales are at 460 to 520 reis pet kilo. Stock small.

Stagar.—Only small parcels come in for which 150 to 155
reis per kilo was paid; to-day 150 reis per kilo rules.

Freights—¼ and ¾d and 10 % for cotton, 104 and 10 % or sugar, Exchange—21½ to 245§ 90 d/s.

—There were 14 vessels in River Plate ports on the 10th inst. receiving jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes ag-gregate 60,000 quintals.

...The May receipts of sugar and cotton at Perna as follows: 1811 1886 Ows: 1811 Sugar..... 115,783 bags Cotton 12,394 sacks

London.... Liverpool ... Antwerp... Hamburg... Havre... Bordeaux... Marseilles... New York... ...During the nine months of the present crop-year, September-May, the receipts of sugar at Pernambuco amounted to a total of 2,168,181 bags. Of this quantity 427,887 bags came into market on animals, 802,116 bags by the "Recife a São

Francisco" railway, 926,676 bags by small coasting vessels and 11,502 bags by coasting steamers. The monthly receipt were as follows:

September	21,308	bogs
October	131,759	,,
November	311,836	n
December	418,710	
January	372,123	
February	317,417	
March	298,058	
April	181,187	
May	165,783	H
	2,168,181	bags

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS TUNE 13.

CADEL Br by Hotspur; 432 tons; Crosby: 35 ds: salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

oe Univers & Co.

RANGOON: So ble Dikar; 650 tons; Lind; 108 ds; rice to A.

Pollery Pinto & Co.

L'UKERFOOL—For ble Dinnelm; 507 tons; Boss; 65 ds; sundries;
put in into this port leaky, bound for Valparaiso.

put it into this port leaky, bound for Valjariaso. S. Nicolas—Sp sink Dirotheri, 143 tone; Pagés. 22 dis jeiked beef to A. Wagner.
PHILADREHHA. Nor by Machilde: 590 tone; Claussen: 47 de, railtoid material to C. P. Mackie & Co.
MONTEVINDE. 591 by Primitirus; 164 tone; Piz; 24 dis jerked beef to F. Figueriedo & Co.

SALT ISLAND... Br bg Sarah; 187 tons; Lewis; 36 ds; salt to J. M. Leone & Co. M. Leone & Co.

"YUNE 14.

SANTOS—It bk Francesco; 385 tons; Catazano; 7 ds; ballast to
Palm & Allen,

Palm & Allen.

"JUNE 15.

CARDIFF—An ship P. G. Blanchard; 1,326 tone; McIntire; 45.

disc coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

N. Vonk:—An ship Thomas Dame; 1,445 tone; Sisson: 135 ds;

put in into this bort, bound for S. Francisco.

"JUNE 15.

CARDIFF-Br shp N. Mosher: 799 tous; Minchin; 49 ds; c to W. Ritchie & Co.

TUNE 17.

Oronto-Portbk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; 38 ds; si dries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

dries to Al. de Universe de Co.

YUNE 18.

N. CASTLE "Nor bg Garibaldi," 273 tons; Hansen; 48 ds; ct
to J. Corréa Pacheco & Co.

to J. Corrêa Pacheco & Co.

7UNE 20.

ANTWERP. - Bir bk. Wandering Sprite; 781 tons; Roberts;
ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 3.

GIBBALTAR C. 0.—It lug Zio A numio; 301 tone Badano; cofte
FALMOUTH C. 0.—Sw bg Sylphide; 244 tons: Lindholm; coffeJUNE 14.

JAVA—Bi bk Demerara; 498 tons: Benssant; ballast.

HATTE.—Bi bk Adelaide; 435 tons: Daff; ballast.

SANDY HOOK—Bir shp Almatheri; 1400 tons: Johanssen; b'
S. FAMCKSCO.—Am shp Mannel Lingmo; 1,760 tons; Stod
pole; sundries.

pole; sundries.
Victoria...Br shp Harry Morse; 1,385 tons; Brooks; ballast
YUNE 15. BAHIA-Br schr Royal Bline Jackel; 94 tons; Le Touré; co

68h.

ANTONINA—Sp bg Maria Angela; 229 tons; Maristany; same

JUNE 17.

VALUARISO—Fr bk Paytá, 689 tons; Macés; ballast.

PORT ELEABRIN- Grib Cerani, 472 tons; Winter; coff.

**TUNE 19
**Hongkong—Ambk Lauren; 809 tone; Snow; sundries.

**MARANHAD—Port blk Cintra; 571 tous; Barra; undries.

**JUNE 20.

**N. Yonk—Sp blk Adeln; 327 tons; Quesada; old iron.

**JUNE 21.

**Gurraltag-Br bg Solarie; 223 tons; Molonye; coffee.

**Gurraltag-Br bg Solarie; 223 tons; Molonye; coffee.

... The Br. bk. *Dorothy*, Capt. Sleightman, from Shields fo Ceara, putinto Plymouth on May 23rd with water tank leaky ...The Br. bk. Dunelm, 507 tons, Capt. Ross, 65 days from Liverpool, bound for Valporaiso, put into this port leaky or the 13th inst.

...The Fr. str. La France, which left this port on the 12th instant for Marseilles with coffee, put into Bahia on the 17th inst. for coals.

-The Am. shp. Thomas Dana, 1,445 tons, Capt. Sisson, 135 days from New York, bound for S. Francisco, put into this port in distress on the 15th inst.

in distress on the 15th inst.

—The Am. shp. Manute Liaguno, 1,733 tons, Capt. Stack-pole, from New York, which put into this port on the 6th instant, left on the 15th inst. for S. Francisco.

—The Am bk. Laurens, Capt. Snow, which entered this port in distress from Hamburg on the 4th April, having finished her repairs, left for Hongkong on the 15th instant.

—The Blandar, Capt. Evans, from Cardiff for Rio Grande, put into Milford on May 18th with six stanchions and rail carded away. She will be taken to Castle Pill to repair damages.

...The Am. str. Mississippi, 1, 320 tons, Capt Holmes, 24 days from New York, bound for S. Francisco, put into this port for coals on the 15th inst. and proceeded on the 18th inst. for S. Francisco.

lor S. Francisco.

"The Br. bg. Advian, Capt. Jones, from Macció for Boston on February 12th with sugar, was shandoned very lenky on April 4th in 31° N, 58° W. The crew was taken of by the Ital. bkt. Amatt Figli from New Orleans and landed at Genoa on May 16th.

"The Br. bk Duckers of Lancaster, Capt. Roberts, from Greenock for Rio de Janeiro, in going out from her anchorage at Lamlash, on the morning of May 21, stranded on the west side of Holy Island but got off the same evening and anchored in the bay. She was making no water.

EPEICUTE.

eamers:	Sailing Vessels:
60/ 50/ 50/ 55/ fr. 50 fr. 60	Channel f. o

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.						
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO			
11 13 14 14 15 15 17 17 17 18 11 18 18	Montgvideo, Gr Dalton, Br Iberia, Br Sud America, It Congo, Fr Mississippi, Am Douro, Br L'Italia, It Pampa, Fr Nordpol, Dan Olbers, Br Argentina, Gr Maskeline, Br Powhatan, Br	Hamburg* 25d London* 28ds Valporaiso* 19 River Plate 5 River Plate 5 New York 24 Southampton* 24 Genoa* 23d Havre* 21 Santos, 27h Liverpool* 28d River Plate, 5d New York* 27	Ed. Johnston &C Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons &C Fiorita & T. Wilson, Sons &C Royal Mail Fiorita &Tavolara A. Leuba & Co Brandes & Co Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C Gd. Johnston &C Norton M'w & C McCulloch Beech			

DEPARTURES	OF	FOREIGN	STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHÉRE TO	CARGO
, 14 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 18 , 18 , 18 , 18	Iberia, Br Dalton, Br	River Plate River Plate	Coffee Sundnes Coffee Sundnes Sundnes Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee

· Calling at intermediate posts.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	FOREIGN	SA.	ILIN	G VE	SSELS	IN	THE PORT OF
coal		210 1	DE 9	ANEI	RO, Y	UNE	22, 1881.
	-		18	e	1	-	
nn.	NAME		TONNAGE	INTERE	WHE	RE	CONSIGNER
			É	ENI	PRO	м	
faoci			-				
	AMERICA	N					
,	bk James G	. Be	1937	Mayıı	Glasge	w	J. G. Illins.
56	bk Niphon.		1005	June 2	Cardifi		To order.
	bk Thomas I	let'r	234	1) 2	St Mar Boltim	y	W. Guimnrães & C
	bg John She	rw'd	515	3	Witmin	' ton	F. Clemente & Co
	shp PGBlanc	hard	1316	,, 15	Cardiff		J. G. Ilius. Mess. Maritimes To order. W. Guimarñes & C Wright & Co. F. Cemente & Co Wilson, So is & Co Wilson, Sons & Co. In distress Souza Ir'o & Rocha M. Azeyedo & Co
ice.	ARGENTIN	Dan IB	1445	,, 15	New Y	oık	In distress
ec.	bg Octavio		178	April 27	Paysan	dů	Souza Ir'o & Rocha M. Azeyedo & Co
	BRITISH		-2		D. Ayı	ca	in. Azeyedo & Co
	shp Baron A	ber	1629	April 7	Cardiff	w	In distress J. G. Illius
o't.	hk Longfellov	w	400	May 18	Newpo	rt	Monteiro Hime &Co
CK-	shp Etta		145	1) 24	Cardiff		D. Pedro II RR.
L.	bk Inverneck	· · ·	799	11 24	Liverpo Liverpo	ol	Norton Megaw & C Rio Gas Co
d.	shp City of C	Otto 1	884	n 25	Cardiff.		Dom Pedro II RR.
KI-	lug Aluey		207	11 25	Cadiz		Miranda Leone
ıd.	bk Nellie Stere	en'n	3,32), 25), 25	vew C	astle	Soura Ir'o & Rocha M. Aseyedo & Co In distress J. G. Illius Monttein tiline & Co F. Clemente & Co. P. Clemente & Co. P. Clemente & Co. P. Clemente & Co. Dom Pedro II R. M. Coron Megaw & C B. Control Megaw & C B. Co. D. Pedro II R. M. G. Co. D. Pedro II R. M. Coron Messagaries Marifs for repair distribution of the Co. D. Pedro II R. M. Co. P. Co. D. Pedro II R. M. Co. P.
-	bk Piscatagua bk Ada Brow	a	599	11 27	Leith		Rio Gas Co
	shp Palmas .		283	,, 27	do		Messageries Marit's
۱.	shp Art low	I	474	,, 28 C	Lardiff .	nam	NortonMegaw&Ca
	bk Verona bk Ellen H		580 190 1	une 1	London Cette		A. Moss & Co.
- 1	bk Drusus .		398	, 2	ondon.		& J. Peake
J	sp C of Aberd	een i	863	" 5	ardiff .	::: 2	Norton Megaw & C
- 1	bk M. Hilyar bk Roanoke	d-	325	7 7 5	Jasgow Marseill	را	G. Illius
-	bk Ivy		580	, ii l	iverpo	ĭį į	S. Nicolson & C
	bg Hotspin		432	,, 13 (adiz	ork. I	n distress L. d'Oliveira & Co
- 1	bg Sarah	:::	507 187	13 1	iverpoo	믮	n distress
- 1	shp N. Moshe	r. i	799	,, 16	ardiff.	\	Ritchie & Co.
or	DK 17 Andering		/**	,, 20 /	ntwerp	· · ·]*	o order
۱.	DANISH bg Haabel		227 Tu	ine a R	neario	1	o order.
n	PPPMCH			3	o.mario.	٠	o oruer.
n	FRRNCH bk Hippolyte bk Berville	5	85 M	ay 25 C	ardifi	lc	. Hue Miranda Leone
			88]	ne 2 L	isbon].	Miranda Leone
ì,	GERMAN sch Heinrich schr Albert bk Johann Carl ok Hinrike	١.	12	2 a. B.			M Di o o
	chr Albert		98 Aj	ril28 B	Ayres	B	rla Cotrim & Co
, li	k Hinrike	5	62 I o	ny 25 H ne 2 Li	amburg sbon	B	andes & Co
ı [ˈ	ok Johann Carl ok Hinrike ing Philotea ttalian	19	95 .	, 9 M	arseille	i. H	M. Frias & Sons ria Cotrim & Co andes & Co da Rochae Souza N. Dreyfits
1	k Aden	. 4	13 Ju	ne 2 C	urdiff.	To	order
i	k Francesco	38	35	, 6 Li	ntos	Ba	order urbos: Braga & C ilm Allen & Co
Ь	in Hinke ing Philotea tratian k Aden ing Sollecito k Francesco. Norwecian g Saphier k St Olaf. g Dagmar k Gümer k Mercator k Ophir k Dacapo g Mathilde. Swedshidi. Swedshidi.		, ,	a CI	20000		Im Allen & Co Gillius order Pedro II RR. Wagner. order. Ison, Sons & Co. order. P. Mackie & Co rréa Pacheco & C
þ	k St Olaf	28	7	2 Ce	tte	. To	order
Ь	k Glitner	42	4	2 Ne	w Cast	e D.	Pedro II RR.
1 6	k Mercator k Ophir	43	6 ,	5 Ce	tte	. To	order.
b	k Dacapo	24	3	7 Tr	pani .	. To	order.
Б	Gariboldi	59	3 "	18 Ne	uadelph w Castl	i C. e Co:	P. Mackie & Co
sc	SIVEDISH hr Carmen Sidney Angust	. 100	Ma	v a Pos	t Alem	N-	mland In C. C.
bi	Sidney	- 66	2 ,,	25 Cas	diff	To.	wland Ir. & Co. order. tson Ritchie &C Pollery Pinto &C
ы	Oskar	650	Jun	27 Ore e 13 Ra:	enock. Igoon.	A	tson Ritchie &C
	SPANIOU	1	1				•
sm	k Guadelune	1	35	Jan.		١.	
bg	Pupilla	119	Apr	d 4 B.	/sandů. Ayres	ΙΔ.	Wagner Wagner
bg	Indio	124		6 R	sandú.	Ale	randre Wagner
Po	JovenRozalia Recurso II	161	;;	16 Pay	sandú.	F. I	igueiredo & Co.
bg	Belizario	179		21 Mor	sandu. it video	Sou:	i. Frias & Filho ta Ir & Rocha
bg	Felipe	359	May	5 B. A	yres	F.de	Figueiredo &C
bg be	Victoria	143	"	9 Mag	dalena	A. V	Vagner
bg	Roger-de-Flor	234	",	20 Pay	u video sandú	Sous	irmão& Rocha a Ir'o & Rocha
bg	Hortencia	169	June	24 B, A	yres	A. N	Vagner.
pol	spanish ok Guadelupe. Pupilla	102	"	6 Mon	t video	Freit	Wagner Wagner, candre Wagner, candre Wagner, candre Wagner Co, l. Frias & Filho Ia Fra & Rocha. Figueredo & Co, I. Wagner Figueredo & Co, I. Wagner Irmão & Rocha I Fo & Rocha I Wagner Wagner Gueredo & Co, gueredo & Co, gueredo & Co,
bg	Primitiva	164	71	13 Mon	olas.	Alex F F	ander Wagner
	DRTUGUESE					•	
	Bertha		. r				

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION			INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATIO?	
		General	Apolice	ı, eurrer	ıcy	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,080\$000
	*	10				- 11	800 000	
		"				**	600 000	1,075 000
339,069,100\$000	335, 397,100\$000					**	500 000	
				"			400 000 200 000	, ,,
1		"		"		"	200 000	"
		·	,,	,,		5 %	1,000 000	90 %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000						600 000	1
2,151,000 000		D	**		•••••	**	400 000	;;
219,600 000	1 19,600 000	· "		,,		4 %	1,000 000	
		1 11					600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincia	al apolic	es of Ri	o de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	99 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000		٠			21	200 000	
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan of	f 1868,	gold		1,000 000	1,2105000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000				,,	ii	500 000	
44,820,000 000		National	Loan of	1870. 1	gold	41/20	1,000 000	114% %
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	11	.,	11	,,	172 20	500 000	11.72 20

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES									
CAPITAL	CAPITAL S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		RESKEVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-		DIVIDENT			
	N.	281	5	, A			TION	AM'T	PAID
	. 1	·	٠.	J	BANKS	[
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	r65,000	All All	200\$ 200	All	Barico do Brazil Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do R io de Janeiro.	9,447,527\$864	284\$000		Jan 1881 Jan 1881 Jan 1881
	40,000 60,000	20,000 All	200 €200	€ 10	Commercial do R io de Janeiro	1,657,274 277		9 000 10 000 12 ah	Jan 1881 Jun 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	A Aii	English (limited) Industrial e Mereantil Mercantil de Santos	900,000\$000	230 000	8\$000	Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	5,000 10,200	200	All	Mercantil de Saritos	175,669 816 4,512 860	211 000 122 000	10 000 5 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	, All	€ 20	£ 10	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	£ 140,000 302,848\$701	_	11 5	Oct 1880
12,000,000\$	60,000	30,000	1	200\$	Banco do Commercio		216 000	9\$000	Jan 188r
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	Petropolis	34,783 400	250 000	10,000	July 1880
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	i –	250	do do debentures	=	90 000 84 4/ ₀ 235 000	61/2 %	interest
4,000,000	75,000 20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana	258,691 200	44 000	8 %	June 1880
-		=	=			= 1	83 %	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	_	83 °/ ₀ 71 °/ ₀ 320 000 215 000	7 000	Jnn. 1881
3,000,000	10,000	All	200	2005 All	00 preterred ob. Nictheroyense. Campos n S. Sebastão. S. Paulo e Río de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid, shs. do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana	=		872 %	interest
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	=	Non. 160 000	*****	Oct. 1880
10,665,000	53,325	-"			do do with right to subsid, shs.	_	200 000	- 1	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 000	17 000 Nom.	61/2010	Fcb. 1881
	6,000			All	S. Christovio				Jan. 1881
4,000,000 2,000,000	20,000	16,500 All All	200	All	S. Christovão	64,276 465		13 000	J 1087
700,000	70,000	A1	200	100\$ All	S. Paulo	7,471 399	120 000	to 900	July. 1880
540,000 800,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	All	Pelotas	141. 377	10 000		,,.
800,000	2,700 4,000 6,000	3,000 All	200	100	Porto Alegre	= 1	45 000		
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Monteviden	30,163 063	190 000 r 500	5 800	Jan 1881
1,200,000	10,000				Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos		4 000		
1,200,000 5,400,000	27,000	All All	200	All	Carris urbanos	· =	253 000	0 000	Jan 1881
314001000	-	-	-			-	90 %	6 % 000	interest
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	306\$	Uniño e Industria	180,000 000	105,000	15 000	June 1879
180,000	r,8ou	All	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	-	Nom.		
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	Brazileira de Navegação	96,467 753	220 000	10 000	Jan 188;
600,000	3,000 r,000	All	200	110	União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom.	6 000	Jan 1881
500,000	3,200 2,500	3,168 All	200	All	Magge e Sapucaia NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nichteroyense. Ferry. Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation. Fluw. de Espirito Santo (Ceará). Nocional de Navegação.	71.7 060	Nom.	5 000	Jan. 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	Amazon Steam Navigation:	£ 21,321,78:4d	125 000	9sh	Dec. 1880
2,000,000	750	-All	200	100\$		48,503\$434	220 000	10 000	May 1881
	8,000				Fidelidade			10 000	Jnn 1881
8,000,000\$ 3,000,000	3,000	4,000 All	1,000\$	250	Argos Fluminense	300,000 000 156,500 000	460 000	32 000	lan 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	100 250	Nova Permanente	156,500 000	130 000 400 000		Jan 1881
EOD.000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regeacração	35,593 963 130,000 000	Num.	6 000	Jan. 1880 Jan 1881
4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	20 50	Integridade	250,000 000	40 000 61 000	4 000	Jan 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100 200	100	Previdente	122,690 173 184,426 740	14 500 20 000	1 000	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Fidelidade Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Nova Regentração. Confança Integridade. Previdente Popular Fluminense. Alliança MARKETS	- 740	24 500	-	
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45,000	1 600	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1876
200,000 300,000	2,500 1,000 3,000	All All	200	All	Harmonia Mercado Nictherovenze	900 000	Nom. 7 000	3 000 3°70	Dec. 1876 June. 1880
•				1000	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro	y 00 000			-
£ 750,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	£ 10	All	Nictheroy	=	65 000	10 %	May 1881 April 1881
	3,000	All	2008	AH	Transportes Marit, de Sav	96,544 531	1	9\$000 6 000	Jan. 1881
600,000\$ 600,000	3,000	600	200	160\$	Transportes Marit de Sav Bonds Maritinios Docas de Pedro II	941044 221	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Brazil Industrial		50 000 70 000 Nom.	4 000	Jan. 1880
400,000	5,000 2,000	All	200	All	União Industrial	= 1	Nom.		
1,200,000	2,500 6,000	All All	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos	_=	Nom.		I00
3,000,000	6,000	5,461 7,500	200	All	Florestal Paranaesse	58,793 327 90,000 000	170 000	8 000 5 000	Jan. 1881 Jan. 1881
400,000	4,000 6,000	All	100	All	Economia (lavanderia)		t 000	8 º/o	Jan. 1881
3,000,000	4,000	All All	500 200	40	I'ntão Fluminense		Nom.	9 9/0	Jan. 1001
800,000	10,000	A11 6,000	50 200			_	20 000 81 000		
1,800,000	9,000	5,000	100	All	Petropolitana	-	Nom.		
4,000,000	40,000 8,000	7,500	100	705 All	Architectonica. Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum. (kiosques) Pasturil Agracola e Industrial.	37,866 000	20 000 78\$000 Nom	6 000	Dec. 1880
20,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All All	Pasturil Agricola e Industrial	37,866 000 208,497 496 132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879
700,000	3,500	30,21 All	200	All	Manuf, demat, paraconnt Engenho Ceatral de Quissamă do obligations	- 3-10/0 000	Nom.		
-	-	-		200\$	ao obligations	4	200 000	8 500	Mny r88x
==					LEDOUN	D. MOY FIRM	TC		

B. S. PRAY & Co.

General Commission and Shipping Merchants.

India Building, 80 State Street, BOSTON, Mass.

OHN STEPHENSON Co., Lt'd.

Tram-Car Builders,

NEW YORK.

Superior elegance lightness and durability the result of 50 years' experience.

Adapted to all countries and climates Combining all valuable improvements. Shipped to foreign ports with greatest care and at most favorable rates.

OHN L. WHITING.

MANUFACTURER OF

BRUSHES for EXPORT.

132 Oliver st. BOSTON, Mass. SPECIALTY:

Patent Paint Vierich Sigh Whitewash Wall and Kalsomine Brushes and Fine Varnishers' Brushes.

 $B^{\tt ound\ volumes}$

THE RIO NEWS

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the Interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer ng enterprises, and to all co-ordinate aubjects which aid in the industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

Advertisiog terms furnished on application.

Address: Redacção da

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA,
No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dia:
. 721. Rio de Janeiro. Caixa no Correio, No. 721.

THE RIO NEWS

— 1881 **—**

With the opening of the present year THE RIO NEWS wa enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart ment which experience has proved to be uccessary to the inter easts of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-nation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the Naws will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a flithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also entefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may it any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest on fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinious for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times. it will aim to give a full resumé of all the occurrence

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarala, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicitative of our illustrious friend, Departy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immonol rathic in human flesh does not fighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest paneagyrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro price Tutt Ro. News, and there are intendy many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commontaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Tutt Ro. News success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Barall from the disgrace of possessing shoes in the last quarter of the sintetenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Monther Campunt, Lampos, 8x0 or Janetro.
Since its inauguration The Rto New has become important
and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with
which it reast all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of linzil, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janetro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tellow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo,

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It cortains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively treated.

m the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rlo de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacioual, Rlo de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what it passing in the European and American social world, ean not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a spiendid nature than by the independent effort and Initiative of her soon from the property of the control of the property of the distinguished editor of Time Rto News who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our pruvinces, and many other trems of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande,

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ("That RIO News"), is published in the im-perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a rumerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albim

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where ahines the Southern Cross, they have bound a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, Tars Rto News, offering to us its most valuable add in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, it without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratistude.

In order that we may make due return four the high consideration of our illustrians colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 2s, 1880.

Tars Rto News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating with ut passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL ÇAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO

Caixa no Correio No. 115.

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, to the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they posses univalled facilities.

NEW INVENTION FOR

HAND PRINTING!

Useful in every Business Office.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with ut delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber (aces are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of intend type with the elastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are now used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is plut up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit purchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of

RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS, No. 8, Rua S. Pedro. Rio de Janeiro.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF Jamaica Ginger.

Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are womed against piratical counterfeits intended to be sold on the splendid reputation of this metallices. The splendid reputation of this metallices. Brown, Brind's Brown's Ginger is prepared by Frederick Brown, Brind's Brown's Ginger in prepared by Frederick Brown, Brind's Brown and the hold bearing his name is incorporated with his property. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, to counterfeit which is fedory.

Stemp, it constructs which is felony.

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

For Sea Sickness, Nausea.

BROWN'S GINGER—

Stimulant: no reaction.

Stimulant: no reaction.
BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S CINCER—
Used by Army and Navy.
BROWN'S GINGER—
Used all over the World.
BROWN'S GINGER—
Counteracts impure Water.
BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—

Execution Stummer Perink.

BROWN'S GINGER—

Execution in Rheumatism.

Execution in Rheumatism.

Everybody knows the value of "Brown's Ginger" as a household necessity and preventative of disease. Be sure your daugistic gires you the right kind—Brown's Ginger, as deschived to the second of the second control of the second contr

Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a teaspoonful or two of Browns, Gönger in a half tumbers of a teaspoonful or two of Browns, Gönger in a half tumbers of a weekend water very kot of its cold, as perfect, he wart. Brown's Gönger sustains the attength, causes the kin not will and prostored signestion.

CENTRAL DEPOSIT: No. 8 Run São Pedro,

AMES S. MACKIE & SON.

194 Broadway, New York. EXPORT AGENTS

Champion Agricultural Enginer, Portable Saw and Grint Mills, and Standard Food-Chopping Machines made by the

Waterous Engine Works (Lt'd) of Canada;

Moulding, Carving, Panelling, Dove-tailing and other Wood-Working and Labor-Saving Machines of the

Battle Creek Machinery Co.

of Michigan;

tos Board, Packing, and Materials of the Asbestos Patent Fibre Co. (Lt'd) of Philadelphia;

American Fencing Co.

Houses suitable for hot climates, made and shipped to order. Plans and prices given on application. Agents for the Automatic Ice Machine-capacity from 5 to 30 pounds of ice per hour.

Illustrated price lists, and particulars of any desired American specialities, furnished on application.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants.

41 AND 43 WALL STREET P. O. Box No. 2364

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, achinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Marchare, Por Goods and spacelishes gen-culture size of Affardware, Dry Goods and spacelishes gen-ally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that survey, by firmishing reliable information regarding the special coles of preparing road packing merchandles, so essenced to irr profitable acceptation there, and by means of their Rio denero home, but ging the American Troduces and Mandacce and Mandacce and Commission of the Commission of the Brazilian merchants.

British AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS

(Open to all comers)

Will be held on the 24th proximo at the

CRICKET CLUB.

Rua de Paysandú.

The list of events is as follows:

100 yards flat race. All scratch 220 ,, ,, ,, Handienp.

880 , Steeple Chase. High Jump.

Pole Jump. Hop, Step and Jump Bicycle Race. Children's Race Married Men's Race

Sack Race.

Intending competitors are requested to register their names on or before the 31st instant at Rua dos Pescadores, No. 20. By order of the committee

> II. K. BRODIE. Actg. Hon. Sec.

THE NEW LONDON BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE:

LONDON

BRANCHES

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up. , 500,000
Reserve fund ... 140,000 Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARES. Messrs. 7. 11. SCHROEDER & Co.,

FINGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

 Capital
 £ 1,000,000

 Ditto, paid up
 £ 500,000

 Reserve Fund
 £ 140,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and tra-every description of Banking business.

LORGE BUCKERIDGE. LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for
English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers. P. MACKIE & Co., Limited. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, 'Telegraph Supplies, etc.. at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co. PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

DULLMAN PALACE CAR Co.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. BRILL & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

OOKS SMELTING Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS

CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

"ULMER SPRING Co.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co. TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

M. SELLERS & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

Rubber hand and DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp, Fac-simile Autographs, Monograms,

Hand Stamps of every size and

description. Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of and stamp in use They are simple, durable, chie-hey prist easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiselests. For Family Buc, in marking clothing, house and table linen, Monograms, aniographs, etc., made to order.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manutact

R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.

Licensed by the
IMPERIAL ESCHOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE
JANEIRO.
34. Rua do General Camara, 34.

Will visit shipping in the harbor.

Office hours from 12 to 30 clock, p. m.

HE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Agents in Rio Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

United states and BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mail: Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, sfopping at the intermediate ports of St Thomas, Paris, Pernambuco and Pahia. The steamers of St line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in

ers will arrive and clear at this port as follows

Steamer *	Commander	Arrive	Depar
City of Rlo de Janeiro	Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	July 29 Aug 29 Sept 29	Sept 5

Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$150 General and Passage office,
WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Narinhas.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

4	INDLE	OF DEFARIORES,				
		1881				
DATE	STE-1MKR	DESTINATION				
June 24	Mondego	Sonthampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincentand Lisbon.				
July 9	Douro	Southampton and Antwerp zia Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.				

For freights and passages apply to E. W. MAY, Supt., Run 19 de Março No. 49

LIDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., Successors of (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists,
Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural
and Industrial Machinery and Cotton and Woolen Mille
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

COFFEE: CLEANING MACHINERY.
No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital: £2,000,000.

Capital paid up: £1,000,000.

Total Funds: £2,981,000.

Total annual income: £488,000.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq | Frederick H. Janson, Esq Director of the Bank of England, Messrs. Jamson, Cobb & H'y Bonham-Carter, Esq Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P. Barrister-at Law, and Sitting Director. Chas. William Curlis, Esq

Barrister at-Law. Messrs. Cartis's & Harrey Charles F. Devas, Esq. Messrs. Nevill, Dince & Co. Beaumont W. Lub-bock, Esq.

Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock S. Walter R. Farquhar, Bt John B. Martin, Esq. Messys. Herries, Farq-Messrs. Martin & Co. Alban G. H. Gibbs; Esq. Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons. H'ry John Norman, Esq

Director of the London & Westminster Bank. David Powell, Jun., Esq. Messrs. Colesworth & Powell. - Director of the Bank of England.

Gr. Sons. James Goodson, Esq. Thomson Hankey, Esq. Director of the Bank of England. Richard Musgrave Harvey, Esq. Mesns. Thomson, Hankey & Co. Rt. Hon. John G. Hubbard, M. P. Augustus Prevost, Esq. Messis. Morris, Prevosi J. G. Talbot, Esq. M.P. fessers. John Hubbard & Co.-Director of the Bank of England. Henry Vigne, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

SMITH & YOULE.

C. JAMES.

No. 8, RUA, S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House

Railway Supplies a Specialty

[No consignments received.]

Brazilian Agency for the following well-known American establishments:

Baldwin Locomotive works,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 180)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors,

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to strudard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gange Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

to., etc.

All work thoroughly gnaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue famished on application of castom-

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL. Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and luss furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow goage ratinoads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the Sao Fanic and Kito de Janeiro radiway, the Itanana, the Mogyana, Nictheroyense and other narrow goage railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

from these wen-known. CHAS. S. HOWLAND,

Treasurer. JOB H. JACKSON,

WHITNEY & SONS,

CAR WHEEL WORKS.

(Established 1847)

Callwohill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penu. Childed cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process for railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

A MERICAN BANK NOTEC!

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS EAGUAAVES ARD PKINTS
NOTES, BONIS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORFORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHETTP.
ICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVKNUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF IN
SURANCE, AND ALL KINDS
OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL, JAS, MACDONOUGII, Vice-Preni THEO. H. FREELAND. Secretary and Manager GEO. H. STAYNER, Treasurer.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails,

Littopean mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present sittle and management—the publishers of The Nava begarent to state that the same policy which has thus far been so fatture without the continued in the continued in the distance of the continued in the impartial policy have been the fatture without for its continuance has been continued in the impartial policy have been the continued in the impartial policy have been able to increase its size by one-third and interested in improvements of great value to all bistainers men publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and interested in improvements of great value to all bistainers men interested and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the interested and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the cardiest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, to the compare and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the cardiest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, to the compare and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the cardiest and most reliable information in such a manner as general property of the part of Rio de Janeiro wills for refereite. Its reports for the open spaced in making these reports the order of the part of Rio de Janeiro will be spared in making these reports the order of the part of Rio de Janeiro will be reported to the space of the space of

TERMS: Lagran subscription.
English and American subscriptions.
Advertisements 15g per inch per quarter.
Business cards, 5g inch, 105 per quarter.
All subscriptions should yau outst

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS :- Caixa no Correio, Nº 781.